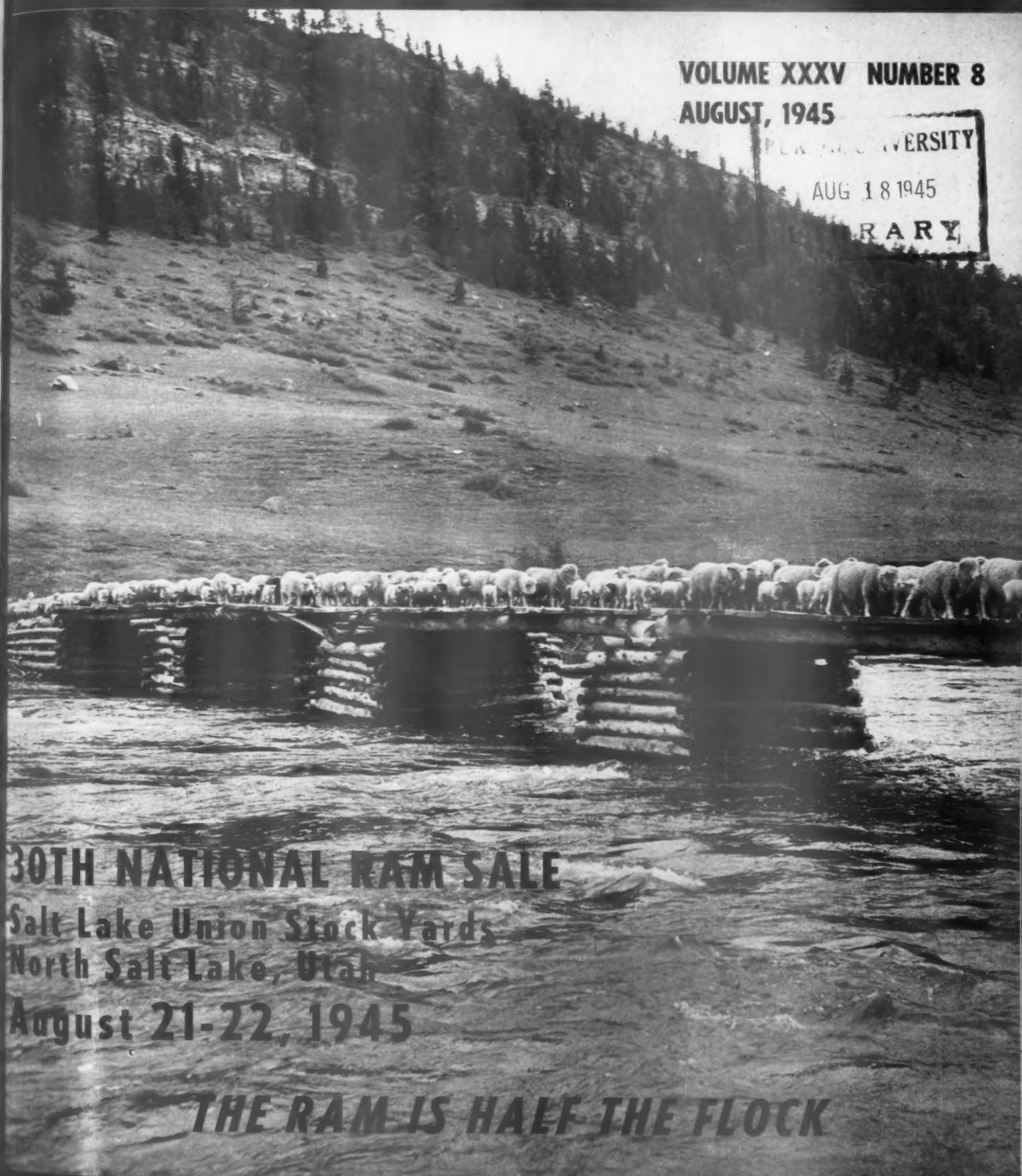


# THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

VOLUME XXXV NUMBER 8  
AUGUST, 1945

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Salt Lake Union Stock Yards  
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**August 21-22, 1945**

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Yes . . . Chance plays a small part in building a market—Management must always have their "Eyes on Tomorrow" so that the yard will be ready at all times to serve the industry. At Denver we try to be a step ahead in the livestock parade.

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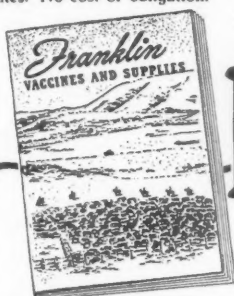
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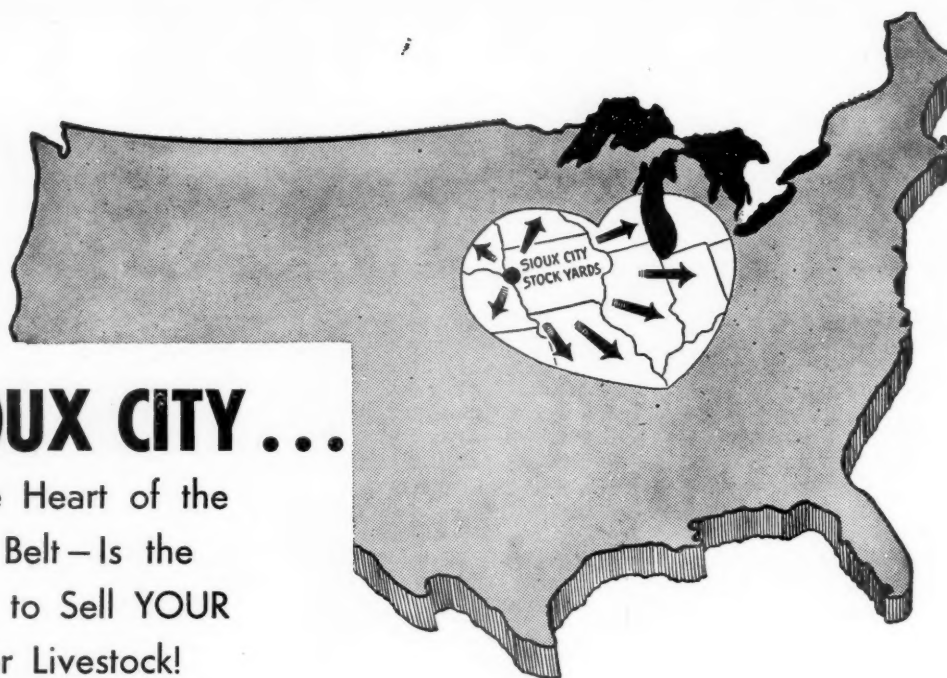


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(1) They must be the marketing agents for livestock producers, (2) They must be buying agents and manufacturers for consumers, (3) They must provide satisfactory jobs, steady employment and "Social Security" for their workers, and finally (4) They must conduct their business so as to earn a fair return on the money invested in it.

In serving these four masters, there are these three requisites: (1) Livestock must be obtained in adequate amount and at prices which bear a definite relation-

ship to the prices of the finished products, (2) An operating personnel, competent to do a good job in a highly competitive field, must be built up and maintained, (3) Sales outlets and an efficient sales organization must be developed.

Occasionally, consumers interested chiefly in quality and low prices overlook the problems inherent in buying at prices which will encourage livestock production, and in maintaining an efficient organization.

Also occasionally, producers interested chiefly in profitable prices and ease in marketing, overlook the problems inherent in maintaining efficient operat-

ing and sales organizations and in meeting the price and quality demands of a very exacting consuming public.

No packer, however, can remain in business unless he meets all three requisites. Armour and Company has succeeded in meeting these requirements for three-fourths of a century and that is why Armour and Company has constantly progressed and has constantly increased its capacity to serve producers and consumers.

President

**ARMOUR and Company**



## The Cutting Chute

### THE COVER

Feeling slightly rasped and worn by a stretch of hot summer weather, we rather envy the sheep his lot, which makes it possible to "shade up" somewhere in the high mountains. We'd like to be going along with the bunch shown on our cover crossing the Stillwater River in southern Montana on the way to the summer range. It's a Chapple Photo, furnished by the Montana Wool Growers Association to accompany this month's feature article, "Montana—Sheep Country," by John Willard, editor of that association's excellent publication.

### New Wool Substitute?

"Santocel" is the name applied to an organic silicon compound which has recently been developed by General Electric research chemists. If advance reports are to be fully credited, this substance may become a serious threat to wool. It is claimed, for example, that a blanket weighing but a few ounces will afford more warmth than heavy furs or woolens, that various outdoor garments, sleeping bags, life jackets and other articles can also be made from this mysterious chemical component.

Weighing as little as three pounds per cubic foot, "santocel" is said to be about twice as efficient as cork in low conductivity of heat. In appearance it resembles ground snow, and in its raw state is as fluid as water. However, unlike water, a mere cupful of the chemical is reported to contain millions of dead air pockets which, of course, are responsible for its extremely low heat transmission.

Perhaps "santocel" will fizzle as just another wool substitute; perhaps—and this is pure speculation—it will eventually emerge as an agent for treating certain kinds of wool fabrics or even the wool fiber itself. In this age of chemical wonders with scores of new discoveries being made, time alone will tell.

—Making the Grade with Wool, June, 1945

### Prominent N. M. Sheepman Dies

Frank Bond, pioneer sheep raiser and business man of New Mexico, died on June 21 in a Pasadena, California, hospital at the age of 82. A Canadian by birth, Mr. Bond was a resident of New Mexico from 1883 to 1938, when he went to California on account of his health. In addition to building up one of the largest sheep outfits in New Mexico, Mr. Bond founded a chain of merchandise stores over that state, now operated by his son as Frank Bond & Son, Ltd.

### New Livestock Specialist for Shearing Equipment Firm

E. A. (Ed) Warner, for the past five years extension livestock specialist for the Oklahoma A. and M. College, has just been appointed livestock specialist for the Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, makers of Stewart sheep shearing and animal clipping



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J. B. Wilson, Secretary

equipment. In his new post, Mr. Warner will work in an extension capacity in connection with the company's agricultural equipment, devoting much of his time to teaching the modern method of shearing sheep, also the clipping of dairy cows to improve the quality of dairy products.

### First Forester to be Honored

August 11, 1945, is the 80th birthday of Gifford Pinchot, the first chief forester of the United States. Of this famous conservationist, present Chief of the Forest Service, Lyle F. Watts, says: "G. P., as he is affectionately known to all foresters, founded the profession of forestry in America and gave the first great impetus to our national conservation movement. He has continued an active fighter for conservation ever since. The crusading spirit which he instilled in the Forest Service in its early days still carries on in its continuing efforts to check further forest depletion and to build up the forest resources for full and lasting service to the nation. I consider it an honor, and a challenge, to head the organization which he founded. Old timers who served under Pinchot and younger members of the Forest Service who have drawn inspiration from his dynamic leadership in the profession will join in honoring him as he reaches his 80th year."

### 1945 Legume and Grass Seed Program

To stimulate legume and grass seed production this year, payments up to \$3.50 per acre will be made through the A.A.A. to farmers for harvesting red clover, alsike clover, and alfalfa. In addition, a payment of 2½ cents per pound will be made for alfalfa and alsike clover seed, and 3½ cents per pound for red clover seed harvested and moved into commercial channels during 1945. Goals set by the government for 1945 production are: all tame hay 62,862,000 acres (6 per cent above the 1944 indicated production); hay seeds—legume, 4,899,000 acres (2 per cent above 1944); cover crop seeds, 469,000 acres (41 per cent above 1944).

### June Trucks

A total of 31,707 trucks were released by W.P.B. during June, 1945, as compared with 29,242 in May.

### Feed Outlook

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has banned the use of corn in making any kind of alcohol after July 31, 1945, and curtailed the use of other types of grain for beverage alcohol on account of the tight feed situation.

### More Meat in August

The O.P.A. predicts there'll be about 10 per cent more meat in August, because of lowered Army requirements and the new slaughter control program. As a result ration values for practically all cuts of beef, veal and lamb were cut one or two points a pound, effective July 29 through September 1.

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VOL. XXXV

NUMBER 8

AUGUST, 1945

509 Pacific National Life Building  
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

J. M. Jones  
Irene Young

Editors

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**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 8, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

# Industry Problems

**S**HEEP industry representatives have been working for over two years with government agencies in an attempt to point out how the rigid price and ration controls were affecting the industry. It was not until the latter part of June, 1945, however, that these agencies gave any serious consideration to the problems of the industry.

## Lamb Prices

The liquidation of breeding stock has been increasing at an alarming rate during the war period of great demand for meat and fiber. During this period regulations and controls were apparently more important to the agencies in control than was production. Now that increased production is lost and cannot be brought back within any short period of time, some concern has been shown by the agencies involved.

The National Wool Growers Association's representatives have presented as accurate information as obtainable to these agencies and have also appeared before food and agricultural committees of the House and Senate.

With the assistance of western Congressmen, your representatives had conferences with the top officials of War Mobilization and Reconversion, the Office of Price Administration, and War Food Administration and presented the necessary ground work for immediate relief.

From June 18th through the 20th, 1945, the Lamb Industry Committee was organized, covering all segments of the industry—producers, feeders, processors, and retailers. With the assistance of all groups a detailed program was worked out for presentation to the government agencies.

On June 26 and 27 this Industry Committee presented to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Office of Economic Stabilization, and the Office of Price Administration, a review of the condition of the industry. Relief was first requested in the form of an increase in ceiling prices of dressed lamb and mutton, which met with approval from the new Secretary of Agriculture, but was disapproved by the O.P.A. and O.E.S.

A detailed direct payment plan was presented to the agencies in the event an increase in ceiling prices was not ap-

proved (July Wool Grower). The plan presented was not adopted as set up by the Lamb Industry Committee, but the principles involved are (1) to assist the producer of fat lambs to meet the cost of production by making some of the money allocated available to him; (2) to give sufficient incentive to the lamb feeder through seasonal variations in subsidy payments and weight differentials to purchase light and two-way lambs for feeding to heavier weights, and (3) to relieve the central markets of two-way lambs during heavy shipments and thereby avoid market gluts, which occasion price breaks.

The program is designed to give every section of the nation as fair treatment as possible. For example, in the United States there are many different marketing seasons for milk fat lambs. California, Arizona and possibly other sections market the latter part of March and April; eastern states, such as Pennsylvania, ship their "hot-house" lambs early; Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia market in June and July; the largest movement of milk-fat lambs

from the western states occurs in August, September, October, and November. The fed-lamb season then starts and continues through June of each year. When normal supply and demand factors are not permitted to operate, a combination seasonal-variation and weight-differential plan should tend to achieve the desired results.

The details of the plan in this issue of the Wool Grower should be studied with these points in mind.

Whether the amount permitted by the Department of Agriculture is sufficient to accomplish the main objective, namely, to arrest liquidation of breeding stock, is not known; only time will give this answer. However, it is much less than your representatives felt was necessary to accomplish the desired results.

## Support Prices

It would appear logical that, when a temporary subsidy program is instituted such as we now have on lamb, plans should be discussed as to a proper method of protecting producers when subsidies are removed, as they must necessarily be and as soon as possible.

"Support or Floor Prices" for lambs have been discussed for two years but no definite plans or activity has been developed. Precedent for support prices has been established by Congress, a loan supporting the so-called basic commodities—corn, wheat, rice, tobacco, cotton and peanuts—at 90 per cent of parity, cotton higher. It should be understood that control of the production of these commodities is provided for under the act by means of marketing quotas. Other commodities on which an increase in production is desirable may be supported under the Steagall Amendment. Whether control of production is possible on these commodities is not clear, but suppose quotas would be established on them.

There is also provision by law for the establishment of support prices on a miscellaneous group of agricultural commodities where they are considered necessary to maintain production. The present wool purchase program of the C.C.C. is an example of this.

If and when the present price support program on wool and the subsidy pro-

## AUGUST MEETING SCHEDULE

### AUGUST 19, 1945:

- 10:00 a.m.—State Association Secretaries
- 2:30 p.m.—Board of Directors  
American Wool Council
- 8:00 p.m.—Board of Directors  
American Wool Council

### AUGUST 20, 1945:

- 8:00 a.m.—State Association Secretaries
- 10:00 a.m.—Board of Directors  
American Wool Council
- 2:00 p.m.—Board of Directors  
American Wool Council
- 6:30 p.m.—Executive Committee  
National Wool Growers Association

### AUGUST 21, 1945:

- 8:00 p.m.—Executive Committee  
National Wool Growers Association



gram on lambs are eliminated, it is quite possible that further support of prices will be necessary. If the same treatment were accorded the sheep industry as is now given basic commodities—90 per cent parity loans—under existing conditions it would mean a support price of 28.5 cents per pound on wool and \$9.18 per hundred-weight on lambs. Historically, however, we know that costs would not have decreased sufficiently to permit further production under these prices. Therefore, a comparable price rather than the present parity would be necessary.

There is little doubt but that any price support program would be linked closely with controls and further regulation of production. Past experience in price support on hogs has been definitely unfavorable. However, thought should be given now in order that a workable plan will be on hand when needed.

J.M.J.

#### SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

**August 14: New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico.**

**August 17: Oregon Ram Sale, Pendleton, Oregon.**

**August 21-22: National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah.**

**September 2: Nevada Ram Show and Sale, Elko, Nevada.**

**September 18-19: Wyoming Ram Sale, Casper, Wyoming.**

**September 20: Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho.**

**December 1-5: Great Western Livestock Show, Los Angeles, California.**

**December 1-6: Chicago Market Fat Stock Show and Carlot Competition.**

#### CORRECTION

The article "Has Agriculture Missed the Boat?" in the July Wool Grower (page 16) was written by Harold J. Burback instead of Harold J. Burdick, as printed.

Mr. Burback, who is a livestock man in his own right, is now with the Grazing Service of the Department of the Interior. He has just recently been appointed acting regional grazier for Utah, taking the place of Charles F. Moore, who is on a year's leave of absence.



#### HONORABLE SERVICE EMBLEM

This insignia stands for Honorable Service to Our Country. While some of us have had difficulty in keeping straight on the great variety of emblems worn by our service men and women, here is one distinguishing mark that none of us should ever fail to recognize—this honorable discharge emblem awarded to veterans of the present war. It will be worn by some 13 million men and women, many of whom have paid dearly for that privilege. Let us never forget its significance.



## Proposed Forest Grazing Changes

June 26, 1945

Mr. G. Norman Winder, President  
National Wool Growers' Association  
Craig, Colorado

Dear Mr. Winder:

During the past year, as you know, we have been reviewing our grazing policy preparatory to making needed changes before the beginning of the new term-permit period which opens in 1946. The purpose of this review was explained during a joint session between representatives of the two national livestock associations and the Forest Service in Ogden in June 1944.

As a result of this review to date we are proposing a good many changes in the detailed instructions for handling grazing on the National Forests. Most of these are minor in character and in no way affect the permits of individual users. They are changes made solely for the purpose of improving and expediting range administration. At the same time a limited number of the proposals would have a rather material effect on a limited number of users, and the purpose of this letter is to call these to your attention and invite any suggestions which you may care to offer. These and other proposals of more limited application will be discussed locally between permittees and field officials of the Forest Service.

We believe the principal change in which your association will be interested is a proposal to issue no long-time commitments on numbers of livestock in special-limit cases. A proposed instruction would read as follows:

"Special limits are subject to reconsideration and adjustment whenever a change in ownership occurs through sale or inheritance or at any time when there is a change in the conditions under which assigned with respect either to the permittee or the local pattern of demand."

The above proposal would then be implemented by the inclusion of a special clause in all permits where the total number of livestock is in excess of the locally established upper limit, reading as follows:

"The number of livestock covered by this permit in excess of the locally established

THE proposal of the Forest Service to cut numbers of permitted livestock above locally established limits by not to exceed 25 per cent for redistribution in the new ten-year permits, was made known to stockmen at the hearings before the Senate Subcommittee on Public Lands in Salt Lake City on May 29, 1945. W. L. Dutton, chief of the Division of Range Management, who made the announcement, said the proposal was a tentative one and would be taken up locally with permittees before being made official.

A letter from Mr. Dutton on June 26 to President Winder covers the changes of major interest to stockmen that the Forest Service has under consideration. While only a few stockmen will be affected by the reduction in numbers, all of them will be interested in the conditions which the Forest Service proposes to govern the approval of transfers of preferences. In order to give sheepmen using the national forests the necessary information on which to base their consideration of the proposed changes, Mr. Dutton's letter, the present and proposed wording of Regulation G-4, Limits and Preferences, and the conditions and requirements for approval of transfers of preferences are set up below.

upper limit may be reduced for distribution at a rate not in excess of 25 per cent annually."

We will not know just how many permits would carry this clause until completion of the permit analysis this fall. Our estimate is that it would involve perhaps 350 out of some 25,000 users. Even though the clause would appear in all special-limit permits it would be invoked only in instances of especially pressing need for distribution.

Another important change has to do with the requirements incident to transfer of permitted livestock or base property. These are very strict—intentionally so—and are proposed for purpose of preventing transfer of grazing preference in connection with fraudulent sales of property or livestock. They will not interfere with bonafide transactions. The proposed conditions and requirements are shown on a mimeographed sheet attached to this letter.

We are also enclosing for your review a copy of Reg. G-4 as it now stands, together with a mimeographed sheet showing proposed changes in this regulation. The principal change here is to include provision for considering the total number of livestock owned when applying limits rather than the total number under permit.

We propose to continue the policy of issuing ten-year permits to all qualified applicants. It is planned to include in the permit itself most of the provisions now carried only on the application form. Formerly the permit was signed only by the Forest Supervisor. The proposal now is to have it signed by both the permittee and the Supervisor.

Sincerely yours,  
W. L. DUTTON, Chief  
Division of Range Management

#### Reg. G-4: Limits and Preferences

(Note: The language proposed to be deleted from the present wording of this regulation is underlined and that to be added is set in italics.)

"For the purposes of equitable distribution of grazing privileges, the prevention of monopoly in the use of national-forest ranges and contributing to the stabilization of the livestock industry, the Chief of the Forest Service shall provide for the establishment for each national forest or portion thereof, of lower and upper limits in numbers of livestock, and may provide for the establishment of special limits for any individuals, firms, or corporations. He shall also provide for the recognition and waiver of preferences, renewal of permits, *approval of nonuse*, and admission of new applicants, to an extent consistent with the objects of the grazing regulations.

"The lower limit will define the number of livestock beyond which a grazing preference will not be allowed to accrue by grant, except when surplus range is available.

"The upper limit will define the number of livestock up to which grazing preferences may be consolidated through purchase with waiver of base

property or permitted livestock or both.

"The special limit will define the number of livestock at which an existing grazing preference in excess of the upper limit will be given certain defined protection against reduction for wider distribution of grazing privileges.

"Any grazing preference may be reduced for range protection prior to the beginning of any grazing season at any time in any amount justified by range conditions.

"No grazing preference for less than the lower limit where the holder owns less than the lower-limit number of livestock will be reduced for wider distribution of grazing privileges.

"No grazing preference between the lower and upper limit, where the holder owns less than the upper-limit number of livestock, will be reduced for wider distribution of grazing privileges except in connection with sale or transfer of ranch base property or permitted livestock or both.

"The Chief of the Forest Service may authorize the regional forester in special cases to suspend the upper-limit restriction against consolidation.

"Persons who are full citizens of the United States shall be given preference in the use of national-forest ranges over other persons.

"A grazing preference is not a property right. Preferences in the use of national-forest ranges are granted for the exclusive use and benefit of the persons to whom awarded allowed.

"Subject to the upper-limit restrictions and the protection and management needs of the range, a purchaser of either the permitted livestock or the dependent, commensurate ranch property of a permittee with an established grazing preference will may be allowed a renewal of permit preference in whole or in part, subject to the upper limit restrictions, provided the purchaser of livestock only, actually owns dependent, commensurate ranch property and the person from whom the purchase is made waives to the government his preference for renewal of grazing permit to the government.

"Renewal of grazing preference on account of purchase of base property or permitted livestock from a grantee who has used the range less than five years will not be allowed.

"Before a grazing preference is renewed on the basis of a waiver, satisfactory evidence must be submitted

that the sale of ranch property or livestock, or both, is bona fide.

"Persons who have waived any part of a previously established grazing preference will not be recognized as grantee applicants or granted any increases where such action would necessitate a reduction in the preference of established permittees (a) necessitate reduction in any established grazing preference; (b) prevent increase in any preference where the holder owns less than the lower-limit number of livestock, or (c) prevent the admission of new applicants."

#### Conditions and Requirements for the Approval of Transfers of References

##### Requirements Preliminary to Transfer

1. A waiver of the preference to the United States on Form 763 or 763a signed by the original permittee.
2. A properly executed and recorded bill of sale, or
3. A properly executed and recorded deed or contract to purchase.
4. Such information as may be required showing character, location, and amount of ranch property upon which the application for renewal is based, and the relationship between such ranch property and the livestock to be grazed.

##### Requirements Subsequent to Transfer Unless Otherwise Agreed to by Forest Supervisor

1. Within 30 days from date of execution of the waiver of grazing privileges the purchased livestock must be removed from lands owned or under lease or permit to the vendor and taken to lands owned by or under lease or permit to the purchaser.
2. Within 90 days from execution of the waiver of grazing privileges the purchased livestock must be rebranded with the purchaser's brand, unless the brand is purchased along with the livestock.
3. Permitted livestock purchased in connection with transfer of preference must be grazed one season immediately following the purchase on the purchaser's national forest range.
4. Base property purchased in connection with transfer of preference must be the land actually used by the vendor as base property and must be used one season in connection with the purchaser's permitted livestock.
5. Permitted livestock or base property purchased in connection with transfer of preference must not be resold to the vendor within a period of three years following purchase.
6. Transfer of land under contract to purchase, holding of deeds thereto in escrow, and the mortgaging of ranches and livestock are all recognized as legitimate business transactions. However, such transactions must be carried out in a legitimate manner, and the terms of the contract entered into must be progressively met.

The above conditions and requirements have been read by me and are hereby agreed to.

Witness .....	Date	Purchaser
Witness .....	Date	Vendor

# The Lamb Program

ON July 27, 1945, the Office of War Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, released the announcement of the Commodity Credit Corporation payments to lamb producers and feeders as follows:

**"GOVERNMENT** action designed to increase the supply of lamb and mutton by helping producers meet increased costs through Commodity Credit Corporation payments to sheep raisers and lamb feeders was announced today by the Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson. The payments will become effective on sheep and lambs marketed on or after August 5, 1945, and through June 30, 1946.

"The Commodity Credit Corporation payments to the seller of lambs and sheep to legally authorized slaughterers for slaughter will range from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per hundredweight for lambs weighing 65 to 90 pounds; from \$2.15 to \$3.15 per hundredweight for lambs weighing over 90 pounds; and they will be \$1.00 per hundredweight for all other sheep and lambs.

"The variation of payments is designed to increase the returns from heavier lambs and to make feeding more attractive. The highest payments are to be made on lambs weighing over 90 pounds, during the months when fed lambs are usually marketed.

"At the same time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced that the subsidy of 95 cents per hundredweight now paid to slaughterers for all sheep and lambs slaughtered in authorized plants will be withdrawn, as to any slaughter performed on and after August 5, 1945.

"The program seeks (1) to encourage the raising and feeding of lambs to heavier weights, (2) to bring about a more normal seasonal distribution in the marketing of lambs, (3) to divert more market lambs into legitimate slaughter channels, (4) to help producers meet increased costs without increasing consumer prices on lamb and mutton.

"Recommendations of a sheep industry committee composed of representatives of sheep raisers, feeders, and packers were considered in drawing up the program.

"In recent months sheep raisers and lamb feeders have been subject to increasing costs and decreasing profits. As a result, breeding ewes and relatively light lambs have been sold for slaughter. Stock sheep have decreased from slightly less than 50 million head on January 1, 1942, to approximately 41 million head, January 1, 1945.

**"To be eligible for payments under the new program, sheep and lambs must be sold to a legally authorized slaughterer who has certified that the animals are purchased for slaughter. Sellers should retain their sales accounts, invoices, and other evidence showing the weights and purchasers of all lambs and sheep sold on or after August 5, 1945.**

**"Payments to sellers are to be made through the offices of the county committees of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.**

"While the program is expected to increase the supply of lamb, consumers should not expect an immediate increase in total supply since time is required to grow and fatten lambs to heavier weights. More lambs are expected to be marketed through legitimate channels, resulting in improved distribution.

"The complete schedule of payments per hundredweight for sheep and lambs, August, 1945 through June, 1946, follows:

	Lambs 65 to 90 lbs.	Lambs Over 90 lbs.
Aug. 1945	\$1.50	\$2.15
Sept. 1945	1.50	2.15
Oct. 1945	1.50	2.15
Nov. 1945	1.50	2.15
Dec. 1945	2.00	2.65
Jan. 1946	2.00	2.65
Feb. 1946	2.50	3.15
Mar. 1946	2.50	3.15
Apr. 1946	2.50	3.15
May 1946	2.00	2.65
June 1946	2.00	2.65

"Payments for all other sheep, August 1945 through June 1946, will be \$1.00 per hundredweight.

"The new payment program, with payments made by the Commodity Credit Corporation instead of the Re-

construction Finance Corporation, is in accordance with Senate Bill 1270, passed by the Congress on July 20, 1945, and now awaiting signature by the President."

The subsidy program worked out by the government agencies was put into effect August 5 in lieu of an increase in the price of carcass lamb and mutton, which was requested by all segments of the sheep industry.

Although the sheep industry would rather have had an increased price, the program as outlined is appreciated and it is hoped will have a beneficial effect upon the industry. Much credit should be given to our new Secretary of Agriculture, Clinton P. Anderson. Although Secretary Anderson's suggestion that an increase in price was preferable did not prevail, he did make it possible to relieve the situation by the adoption of the subsidy program.

It is, of course, a disappointment to the representatives of the National Wool Growers Association that it was necessary to adopt a base schedule as low as \$1.50 per hundredweight on fat lambs. It is the considered opinion of these representatives that \$2 per hundredweight will be necessary to arrest the liquidation of breeding stock. However, there is the old saying, "A half loaf is better than no bread at all," and it is sincerely hoped that the program does the job intended.

**Although the details of the actual operation of the program are not announced at this time (July 30), it should be made clear that the subsidy payment will be made to the legal owner of lambs and sheep going to slaughter, and the basis for the payment, to be made by county A.A.A. committees, will be on certification by a duly authorized slaughterer, certifying that the animals will be slaughtered immediately. This certification will give the number of animals and the purchased weight, which will govern the subsidy payment. All records on sheep and lambs marketed on or after August 5 should be preserved by the seller.**

(See Supplement for further details.)

The producer of feeder lambs will receive the benefit of the subsidy payments only through a reflected price increase for light lambs. Much discus-



tion was had in an attempt to work out a direct subsidy payment to feeder producers but was abandoned because of administrative difficulties and assurances from leading feeders that the subsidy would be reflected by an increased price. It is believed by your representatives that with short supplies of lambs and the demand for feeders this year, the producer will receive the price increase.

What effect this program will have on lambs contracted prior to the effective date of the order is not known at this time. Senator O'Mahoney in a telegram to the writer July 28 states, "Office Economic Stabilization holding conference Monday (July 30) for purpose of considering problem involving lamb contracts prior effective date of order."

It is reported that some contracts reflected an increased price by reason of the anticipated program now in effect, but many, of course, did not. It is a difficult situation to handle and has

been accentuated by the delay in the announcement of the program. There have been many reasons for this delay. When your representatives left Washington the early part of July, an announcement was expected momentarily and on a higher basis than was actually the case. After the government agencies had decided that relief was possible only by way of a subsidy, it was determined by the solicitors in the agencies concerned that the law continuing and setting up the amount of subsidies which could be paid, would not permit payment direct to producers and feeders of lambs; therefore special legislation was necessary and this required the utmost speed because the House of Representatives would be adjourned in about two days, until October 8. This meant action was imperative if the industry was to receive any relief during a part of its marketing season.

Senator O'Mahoney (Wyoming), in his usual effective way, saved the program by the introduction into the Sen-

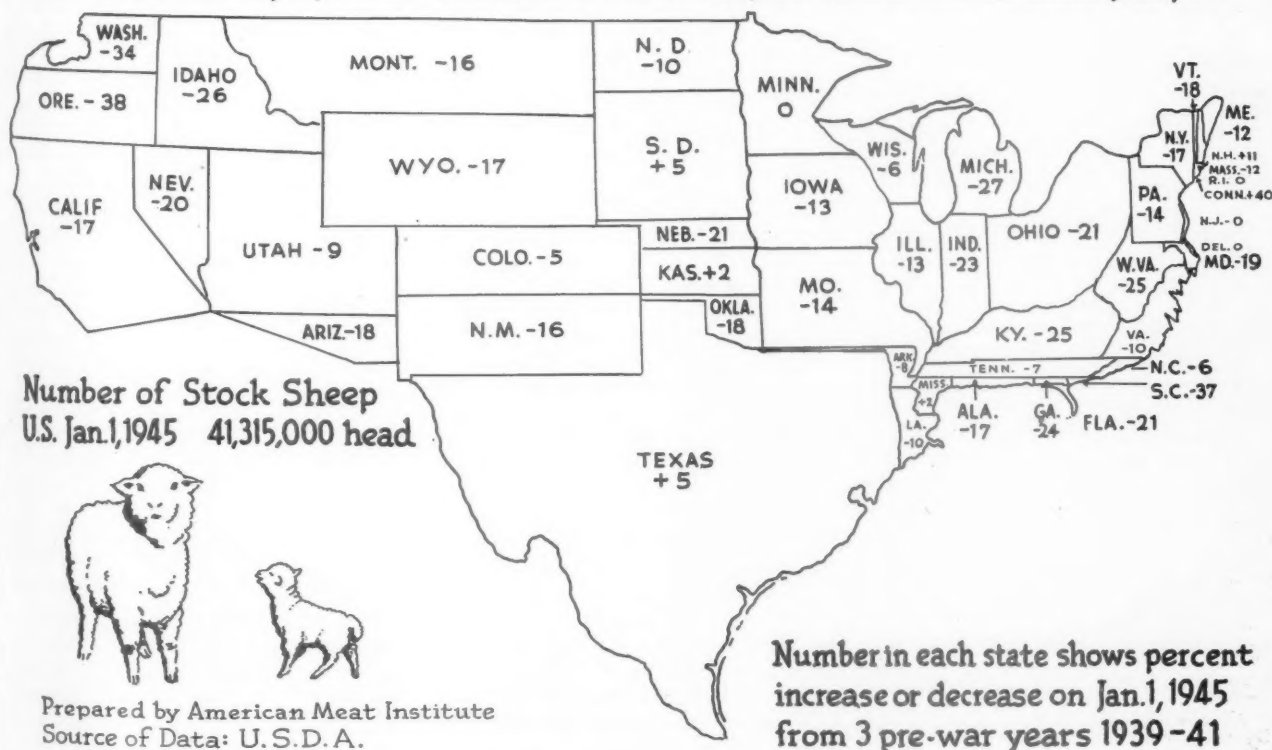
ate of S-1270 for himself and Senators Hayden, Arizona; McCarran, Nevada; Johnson, Colorado; Thomas, Idaho; Robertson, Wyoming; and Cordon and Morse, Oregon. Congressmen Spence, Kentucky; Wolcott, Michigan; Holmes, Oregon; and others assisted in getting S-1270 through the House by a unanimous vote. Therefore, the day the House adjourned, permission was granted to pay the direct producer subsidy, subject to the President's signature. The President's attendance at the Potsdam conference has further delayed the announcement, but, as stated above, the effective date is August 5, 1945, and the program is to continue until June 30, 1946.

It is no doubt confusing to many why there was necessity to provide special legislation to pay a subsidy to the lamb producers, having in mind the subsidy paid to milk producers, cattle feeders, etc.

Under the act to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 as

## STOCK SHEEP

*Where they are ... How numbers have changed since pre-war*  
States sized in proportion to number of stock sheep on farms and ranches Jan. 1, 1945



amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, approved June 30, 1944, the administrator was permitted to make subsidy payments to domestic producers. The same act provides also that after June 30, 1945, no government agency could make any subsidy payments unless the money required for subsidies had been appropriated by Congress for that purpose.

The act to permit the continuation of certain subsidy payments was approved June 23, 1945. It provided for an amount not to exceed \$595,000,000 for meat for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946.

The solicitors (attorneys) of the agency in charge ruled that livestock and livestock products could not be interpreted to mean 'meat' and consequently before any subsidy could be paid direct to producers, additional legislation was necessary. Therefore, the passage of Senate Bill 1270 was necessary before the proposed program of the Office of Economic Stabilization could go into effect.

It is appreciated that the inauguration of this subsidy program will be disturbing to our producers in the beginning, but it is felt that the industry will receive some very much needed relief.

The following is the order issued by the Office of Economic Stabilization:

**TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE  
CHAPTER XVIII—OFFICE OF ECONOMIC STABILIZATION  
(Directive 70)**

**PART 4003—SUPPORT PRICES: SUBSIDIES  
1945 SHEEP AND LAMB SUBSIDY**

The Secretary of Agriculture and the Price Administrator having submitted to me certain information and recommendations with respect to the production of sheep and lambs, and proposed a program designed to (1) encourage the raising and feeding of lambs of heavier weights, (2) bring about a more normal seasonal distribution in the marketing of lambs, (3) direct more market lambs into legitimate slaughter channels, (4) decrease the current drastic rate of liquidation of breeding sheep and (5) help producers meet increased costs without increasing consumer prices of lamb and mutton.

I hereby find that the proposed program will effectuate the policies established by Executive Order 9250 and 9328. Accordingly, pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Act of October 2, 1942, entitled "An Act to Amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, to Aid in Preventing Inflation, and for other Purposes" and by Executive Order No. 9250 of October 3, 1942, and Executive Order No. 9328 of April 8, 1943:

**It Is Hereby Ordered**

Section 1. The Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to carry out, through Commodity Credit Corporation, beginning August 5, 1945 and terminating June 30, 1946, the program of subsidy payments to sellers of lambs and sheep to authorized slaughterers which is more fully described in the Secretary's letter dated July 26, 1945.

Section 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is directed to declare invalid, in whole or in part, any claim for payment filed by an applicant who, in the judgment of the Price Administrator, has willfully violated any meat or livestock regulation or order issued by the Price Administrator. Such judgment shall be made only in the event the alleged violation is referred to the U. S. Attorney for prosecution.

(b) Upon nisi prius determination in a civil action or proceeding (including a proceeding before a hearing Commissioner) against an applicant for payment, that such applicant has violated any substantive provision of an Office of Price Administration meat or livestock regulation or order, the Office of Price Administration shall certify the determination to the Secretary of Agriculture, including the period of time during

which the violation is found to have occurred. In the event that the determination of violation shall be reversed and such reversal becomes final, the amount of subsidy withheld pursuant to this paragraph shall be paid forthwith. For the purpose of this section, every provision of the regulation or order shall be deemed substantive in nature unless the Office of Price Administration determines otherwise.

(c) The provisions of this section shall not be construed as prohibiting the imposition of other conditions to the receipt of payments which are authorized by law.

Section 3. (a) Reconstruction Finance Corporation is directed to discontinue the payment of subsidies on sheep and lambs slaughtered on and after August 5, 1945.

(b) Reconstruction Finance Corporation is directed to amend Livestock Slaughter Payments Regulation No. 3, Revised, in accordance with the provisions of this section. (E.O. 9250 and E.O. 9328, 3 CFR, Cum. Supp. pp. 1213, 1267). Issued and effective this 26th day of July, 1945.

THOMAS I. EMERSON

Acting Director, Economic Stabilization  
Certified to be a true copy of the original  
BARBARA DUVALL,  
Secretary to Director

J. M. J.

## District Meetings In South Dakota

TEN district meetings of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association were held from June 21 to July 3. The meetings were enthusiastic and the discussion of timely problems was lively, although at several the attendance was small, because many South Dakota growers were behind with their work due to the unusually cool weather prevailing during most of June. All ten meetings were held in South Dakota communities west of the Missouri River, as follows: Philip, Murdo, Rapid City, Sturgis, Newell, Faith, Isabel, Bison, Buffalo and Belle Fourche.

Dr. F. N. Carlson of the South Dakota State College spoke on parasite control and told of the experiments which the college has been conducting during the past two years. The parasite damage in South Dakota, he stated, is both a nutritional and a breeding problem and proper range management is necessary in eliminating the scourge. He spoke of the different types of parasites common to South Dakota, their development, and the value of various preventives and remedies.

Harry J. Devereaux, able secretary of the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association, told of the beneficial work which his association has been carrying on lately in representing

growers' interests at hearings before the Public Utilities commission by opposing a proposed 25 per cent increase in livestock trucking rates in South Dakota. He also spoke of South Dakota's new predatory animal law and explained its operation. He told of Dr. Carlson's experimental work on internal parasites, also a direct result of the work of the South Dakota Association, backed by the National Wool Growers Association.

E. E. Marsh of the National Wool Growers Association spoke on current Washington activities of the Legislative Committee, work of the Lamb Industry Committee, and other activities which the National is carrying on, pointing out tangible benefits accruing to every grower.

Most of the growers attending these meetings who were not previously affiliated with the Western South Dakota Sheep Growers Association and the National Wool Growers Association, signed membership cards and pledged their support to efforts in their behalf.

Also present at a number of these meetings and taking part in the discussions were John Widdoss, St. Onge, and Ward Van Horn, Buffalo, president and vice president respectively of the Western South Dakota Association.

# The National Ram Sale

## (30th Annual)

North Salt Lake, Utah  
August 21-22, 1945

### CONSIGNMENTS

269 RAMBOUILLETS

Consignors	Single Studs	Registered Rams	Range Rams
Bagley, Voyle—Aurora, Utah .....	1	5	18
Beal & Sons, George L.—Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	35
Beal, John H.—Cedar City, Utah .....			10
Branch Ag. College—Cedar City, Utah ....	2	5	
Christensen & Sons, F. R.—Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	13
Christensen, S. E.—Ephraim, Utah .....	1	5	10
Hansen, Dwight E.—Collinston, Utah .....	2	5	10
Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah .....	3	5	20
Jorgenson & Son, Geo. A.—Ephraim, Utah .....	2	5	15
Madsen Rambouillet Farm, J. K.—			
.....Mt. Pleasant, Utah .....	3	5	20
Nielson Bros. Sheep Co.—Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	10
Sargent, D. L.—Cedar City, Utah .....		5	
Sparks, Hume—Ephraim, Utah .....	3	5	10
Utah State Ag. College—Logan, Utah ....	2		10

374 HAMPSHIRE

Blastock, Robert—Filer, Idaho .....	3	5	55
Briggs, Frank A.—Cedaredge, Colorado....	1	5	
Broadmead Farms—Amity, Oregon .....			25
Brodie, John—Lander, Wyoming .....		5	5
Burton, Thomas B.—Cambridge, Idaho ....	1	5	20
Carlsen, C. N.—Ovid, Idaho .....	2	5	
Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho....		5	
Hogg & Sons, R. W.—Salem, Oregon .....	3		
Howland, Charles—Cambridge, Idaho .....	1	5	5
Hubbard & Son, C. M.—Junction City, Ore. ....	3	5	
Hubbard, Walter P.—Junction City, Ore. ....	3		
MacCarthy & Son, D. P.—Salem, Oregon .....		5	
Matthews Brothers—Ovid, Idaho .....	3	5	
Monereiffe, Malcolm—Big Horn, Wyo....	1	5	20
Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company,			
.....Anaconda, Montana .....		5	55
Pond, Leon—Lewiston, Utah .....		5	
Reed, George A.—Burley, Idaho .....	2	5	20
State College of Washington—			
.....Pullman, Washington .....	1	5	
Stephen, F. L. & R. W.—Twin Falls, Idaho .....	2	5	30
University of Wyoming—Laramie, Wyo. ....		5	
Utah State Ag. College—Logan, Utah ....	2		
Winkle & Sons, L. A.—Filer, Idaho .....		10	
Wootton & Jaspersen—Thayne, Wyoming .....	1	5	10

346 SUFFOLKS

Barclay & Sons, Michael—Blackfoot, Ida. ....		20	
Barnard, Bruce M.—Dolores, Colorado....		20	
Bonida Farm—Idaho Falls, Idaho .....	2		
Burton, Thomas B.—Cambridge, Idaho ....		15	
Clarindale Stock Farm—			
.....Vauxhall, Alberta, Canada .....	2	5	
Finch & Sons, H. L.—Soda Springs, Idaho .....	3		
Fox, Floyd T.—Silverton, Oregon .....	3	5	22
Hess, Tracy W.—Farmington, Utah .....		10	
Howland, Charles—Cambridge, Idaho .....	2	5	10
Hubbard, Walter P.—Junction City, Ore. ....	3	5	
Kelsey & Turner—Burley, Idaho .....	2	10	5
Laidlaw & Brockie—Muldoon, Idaho .....			50
Malmgren, E. C.—Levan, Utah .....	1	5	
Nielsen & Sons, S. P.—Nephi, Utah .....	3	5	5
O'Neil, W. S.—Denfield, Ontario, Canada .....	2	5	20
Piggot, Douglas—McMurdo, Golden,			
.....British Columbia, Canada .....	1		
Predmore, L. J.—Rupert, Idaho .....		10	
Suffolkdale Meadows—Ilderton,			
.....Ontario, Canada .....	2	5	20
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho .....	2	10	
Vaughn, Howard—Dixon, California .....	2	5	
Waddell, Dave M.—Amity, Oregon .....		5	10
Wankier, Farrell T.—Levan, Utah .....	2	5	10
Winn, R. E.—Nephi, Utah .....	2	5	5

August, 1945

### PROGRAM OF THE SALE

(Subject to Change)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21:

9:30 a.m.—Rambouillets

1:00 p.m.—Hampshires

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22:

9:30 a.m.—Suffolks

and Suffolk-Hampshire Crossbreds

1:00 p.m.—Columbias, Corriedales,

Panamas, Columbia - Rambouillet

Crossbreds, Lincoln - Rambouillet

Crossbreds.

65 SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS

Blastock, Robert—Filer, Idaho .....	15
Burton, Thomas B.—Cambridge, Idaho....	20
Finch & Sons, H. L.—Soda Springs, Idaho .....	30

70 COLUMBIAS

Bradford, Mark—Spanish Fork, Utah ....	1	5	10
Hanson, Mark B.—Spanish Fork, Utah ....	1	5	10
Mt. Haggin L. & L. S. Company,			
.....Anaconda, Montana .....	4		
State College of Washington .....			
.....Pullman, Washington .....	2	4	
Thomas, Pete—Malad, Idaho .....	1		11
University of Wyoming .....			
.....Laramie, Wyoming .....	1		
Utah State Ag. College—Logan, Utah ....	2		
White, Ernest—Kalispeil, Montana .....	1		
Young, Cy—St. Anthony, Idaho .....	1		5
Young, Les—St. Anthony, Idaho .....	1		5

32 CORRIEDALES

Elkington Brothers—Idaho Falls, Idaho .....	1	10
Matthews, J. W.—Burley, Idaho .....	2	10
Utah State Ag. College, Logan, Utah .....	2	
Young, Cy—St. Anthony, Idaho .....	1	6

95 PANAMAS

Bell, Tom—Rupert, Idaho .....	10
Brown, Stanley S.—Troy, Idaho .....	10
Laidlaw & Brockie—Muldoon, Idaho .....	50
Sargent, D. L.—Cedar City, Utah .....	15
University of Idaho—Moscow, Idaho .....	10

70 COLUMBIA-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS

Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company	
.....Anaconda, Montana .....	70

20 LINCOLN-RAMBOUILLET CROSSBREDS

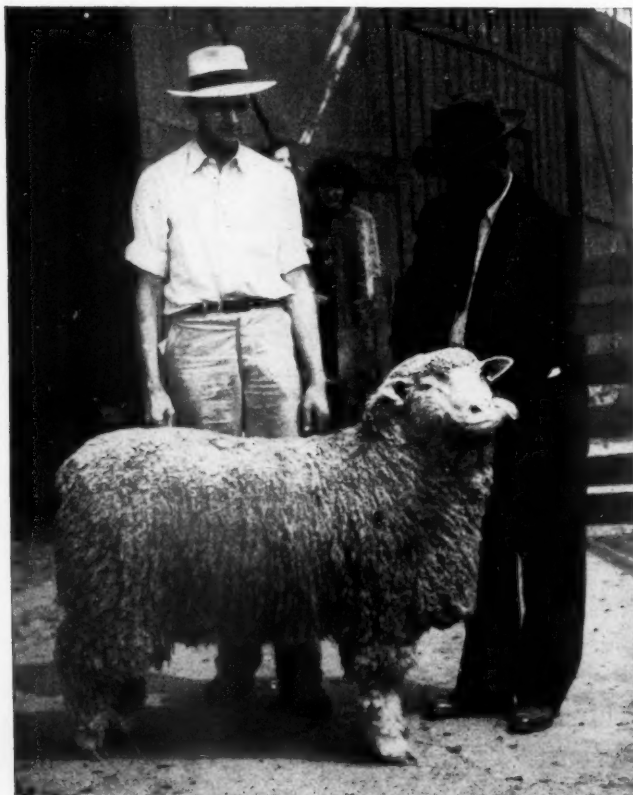
Hansen, Wynn S.—Collinston, Utah .....	20
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The \$3,300 top ram of the 1943 sale. An imported Suffolk sold by H. L. Finch & Son, Soda Springs, Idaho, to G. N. Nelson, Eagle, Colorado. In the background from left to right, Robert Nelson, brother of the purchaser; H. L. Finch, G. N. Nelson, and W. C. Finch.

Presented on these pages are some National Ram Sale consignors' "tops" in the last four sales. Scarcity of films and other wartime difficulties made it seem best not to try for pictures of 1945 entries.



Top Columbia stud ram of the 1944 sale consigned by State College of Washington and purchased by Abe Hatch, Vernal, Utah, at \$260. E. J. Warwick of the Washington College left, Mr. Hatch, right. Cy Young, St. Anthony, Idaho also sold a Columbia ram in that sale for \$260 to J. A. Ririe, MaGrath, Alberta, Canada.

# 30th National Ram Sale

IT takes the right kind of a sire to produce high quality products and lots of them to meet the costs of production in the sheep business these days. It becomes more necessary than ever to produce a bigger and better fleece and a heavier lamb.

This is the main reason the National Wool Growers Association and the breeders of the highest quality rams are making a special effort in this period of transportation difficulties to bring together the best rams from eight western states and Canada for the discriminating buyers to choose rams for their flocks and herds.

There will be fewer rams to choose from this year as compared to former years, but they will be the best rams available anywhere.

There are 1341 rams consigned to this year's sale, a reduction of approximately 400 head from a year ago. The reduction is occasioned by a number of factors, the primary one being an attempt to bring to the National Sale only the highest quality rams available.

Rambouillets, of which there are 269 entered, will open the sale Tuesday, August 21st, followed in the afternoon by the sale of 374 Hampshire rams.

(Continued on page 14)



The 1943 top Rambouillet ram sold for \$2,000 by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, to the Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon. W. C. Olsen, manager of the Madsen farm and his son in the background.

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One of the top Corriedale stud rams of the 1943 sale sold by J. W. Matthews, Burley, Idaho, to J. L. Ririe, McGrath, Alberta, Canada, and Fred Whittingham, Cimarron, Colorado, at \$150. Mr. Matthews is holding the ram.



Top pen of Rambouillet range rams in the 1944 sale consigned by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, and purchased by L. E. Gawith, Dolores, Colorado, at \$65 each.



The top Hampshire ram of the 1944 sale, an imported Hampshire consigned by Walter P. Hubbard of Junction City, Oregon, and purchased by O. D. Glenn, Crawford, Colorado, at \$700.



Top pen of 5 registered Suffolk rams in the 1944 sale. A University of Idaho consignment that went to Ralph Pembroke, Big Lake, Texas, at \$170 each.



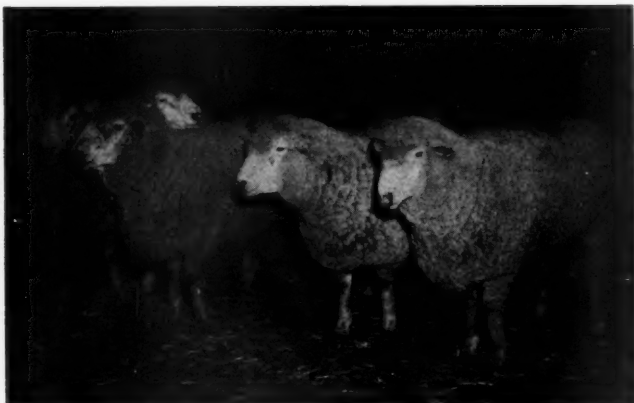
One of two top pens of 5 registered Rambouillet rams sold in the 1942 sale by the John K. Madsen Rambouillet Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, at \$210 a head. Buyers were the Cunningham Sheep Company, Pendleton, Oregon, and Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah



Top pen of 5 registered Hampshire rams in the 1942 sale consigned by Matthews Brothers (right), Ovid, Idaho, and purchased by Charles Redd (left), La Sal, Utah, at \$215 a head.

K. Madsen  
p Company,  
and his son

l Grower



Top pen of 5 Panama range rams sold in the 1942 sale at \$175 a head by Laidlaw and Brockie, Muldoon, Idaho, to Bruce Sullivan, Durango, Colorado.



Top pen of 5 registered Corriedale rams of the 1942 sale, consigned by Cyrus Young, St. Anthony, Idaho, and purchased by B. A. McPhillips, McMinnville, Oregon, at \$71 a head.



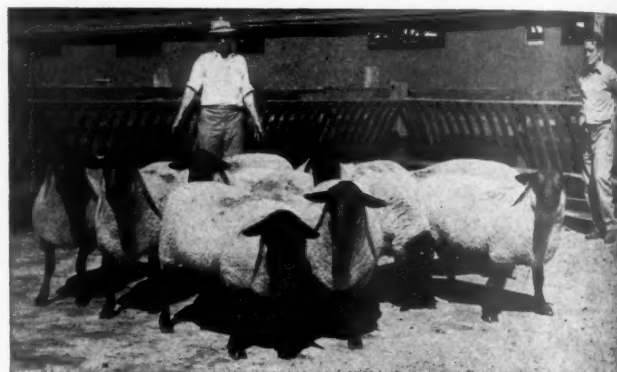
Seven range Rambouillet yearlings (polled), sold by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, in the 1944 sale, to J. W. Richardson, Hooper, Washington, at \$100 each.



Top pen of 14 Suffolk-Hampshire range rams sold in the 1943 sale by Robert S. Blastock, Filer, Idaho, to Smith Rancho, Craig, Colorado, at \$96 a head.



Top pen of 10 Hampshire rams in the 1943 sale, consigned by George A. Reed (shown), Burley, Idaho, to E. J. Jeremy, Salt Lake City, at \$137.50 each.



Top pen of 11 Suffolk range rams sold in the 1944 sale at \$85 each by Suffolksdale Meadows (T. L. Patrick, owner, shown), Ilderton, Ontario, Canada, to Emmett Elizondo, Montrose, Colorado.

## 30th National Ram Sale

(Continued from page 12)

On the second day of the sale, Wednesday, August 22nd, 346 Suffolks will go under the auctioneer's hammer, followed by 65 Suffolk-Hampshire crossbreds. The other white-faced breeds will then be sold: Columbias, 70 head; Corriedales, 32; Panamas, 95; Columbia-Rambouillets, 70; and Lincoln-Rambouillets, 20 head.

The rams will be sold in 277 lots broken down into these classifications: studs, 112; pens of five registered, 60 lots; range pens, 105 lots.

The finest auctioneers in the country will be on hand as usual to handle the sale, Colonels A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska; E. O. Walter, Filer, Idaho, and Dr. S. W. McClure, Bliss, Idaho.

Now that the attention of various government agencies has been focused on the sheep industry, the prospects for meeting cost of production are much brighter. Every producer should select the best high-production rams possible. These rams will be at the 30th National Ram Sale. "The Ram is Half the Flock."

J. M. J.

The National Wool Grower



# Woolen and Worsted Shortage Ends

By F. E. Ackerman

As a result of a sharp drop in military requirements for woollens and worsteds and extending deliveries due in the third quarter into the fourth quarter of the year, the prospects of any shortage of civilian fabrics is ended.

At the present time, the industry has begun to operate approximately 50 per cent on civilian woollens and worsteds, and this rate of operations will increase gradually until it reaches between 70 and 80 per cent in November and December. What this means in yardage may be gauged from the fact that at the present time the wool textile industry is operating at nearly twice its ordinary peacetime velocity. Consumption of raw wool is at the rate of more than a billion grease pounds per year, in comparison with average consumption of approximately 600,000,000 pounds per year. Yardage is at the rate of 500,000,000 yards per year. Civilian consumption over a twenty-year period has varied from 275 million to 375 million yards. Critical labor conditions, which reduced operations during the early part of the year, are easing slightly, as is evidenced by the fact that the industry increased production in May and June 10 per cent over previous months.

## Competitive Selling in Prospect

It may be taken as a fact, therefore, that the woolen and worsted "shortage" on which government agencies have dwelt does not exist. Within six months, barring any unforeseen and unexpected increase in military requirements, the woolen and worsted textile industry will be rapidly approaching a competitive position in which factors of quality, style and price, rather than overwhelming consumer demand, will determine sales volume.

As a result of this complete transformation in the woolen and worsted outlook, the industry has renewed its pressure and demands that M-388C be rescinded. Formal industry protest has

also been directed against the wool M.A.P. which would roll prices back to 1943, the period of the greatest woolen fabric adulteration in our textile history. The Wool Industry Advisory Committees of the industry to W.P.B. and O.P.A. have filed protests with the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration against both orders. It is probable that M-388C will be abandoned. There is more doubt about the action of O.P.A. on M.A.P.

## Cheap Woollens Threaten Inventories

The first results of this price order are already observable. Cheap and undistinguished woollens are coming into the market and are being only reluctantly bought. A number of manufacturers, in order to bring down their over-all average prices, are making wool and rayon mixtures. Unless the present trend established by the wool M.A.P. is halted, it appears that the experience of 1943 will be repeated—low quality woollens which will become unsalable inventories will be produced in volume. The next few weeks will be critical ones that will determine whether the recent upward tendency of quality in American woollens and worsteds will be continued or whether the pricing regulations of the O.P.A. will force producers to adulterate and cheapen their products, thus reducing wool consumption.

## Domestic Wool Loses Chief Markets

The increase in percentage of civilian production of woollens and worsteds makes more acute the situation with respect to the differential in prices between imported and domestic wools. The demand for domestic wool for the past three years has been almost entirely sustained by Army and Navy orders, with by far the major proportion going into Army goods. With these markets diminishing almost to the vanishing point, (Army demands for the fourth quarter will not exceed 15 per cent of requirements for previous quarters; Navy demands for 1945 will approximate 50 per cent of 1944 requirements), domestic wool will have only occasional markets. It is safe to assume, because of the price differential in favor of foreign wools and their availability, that manufacturers will continue to use these wools, as they have in the past several years, for their civilian production.

## Prominent Oregon Sheepman Dies

THE Oregon Wool Growers Association lost one of its most loyal members of long-time standing on June 20, 1945, when Frank Kueny died at the Valley View Hospital, Burns, Oregon, following a stroke at his sheep camp.

Coming to Harney County at the opening of the century, Mr. Kueny had been actively engaged in the livestock business in that section for 43 years, acquiring large ranch and range holdings and running thousands of head of sheep at times. He had been a member of the Grazing Advisory Board of the Taylor Grazing District on which he ran sheep since the Taylor Act went into effect.

Mr. Kueny was born near Sacramento, California, February 6, 1877. His widow, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Neal, Harney County pioneers, survives.

A generous man of high integrity, Mr. Kueny's death is a real loss to his community and the organized wool growers.

## Shepherders' Golf Match

FOR the past nine years the members and affiliates of the sheep industry have held the National Shepherders' Golf Tournament. The 10th tournament will be held this year on August 23, 1945, the day following the National Ram Sale, at the Forest Dale Club in Salt Lake.

This funfest is exclusive to the sheep industry and direct affiliates thereof. The golfing is only one of the many attractions and interests. Hilarity, refreshments, buffet supper and entertainment give a complete afternoon and evening of merriment. There will be numerous prizes for each event and a War Bond prize drawing, so whether you participate in the golf tournament or not you will have plenty of opportunity of winning a prize, and you are guaranteed a good time.

I. H. Jacob is chairman of the committee and reservations should be sent to him at 300 First National Bank Building, in Salt Lake City.

August, 1945

# Montana— Sheep Country

By John Willard

**M**ONTANA'S sheep industry, which started in 1857 with 12 head of sheep, is still pioneering. It probably will continue to do so as long as there is a demand for better wool and lamb.

In every range sheep state there are men who constantly seek to improve sheep breeds and their productivity, but in Montana increased production through better breeding is on every grower's mind. The result is slowly but constantly increased fleece weights and heavier market lambs. Although this program has had full cooperation and encouragement from the state experiment station and the state agricultural college, the initiative has come from growers who realize fully that there is money in businesslike breeding programs.

The Montana sheep industry's history bears this out, from the time Thomas Harris brought 12 sheep and a dozen cows into the Bitter Root Valley of western Montana in 1857 from Utah, until the present day. Montana was still a territory then, and had 32 years to go to become a state, but the industry grew, prospering on the demand for meat in mining camps and military posts and later on the market which came with the state's development.

By the time Montana was admitted to the Union in 1889, nearly 1,500,000 sheep grazed on the state's open, heavily grassed ranges. Free grass attracted many seeking a new home and a good living, and in 1901, 6,417,000 sheep lived on Montana ranges. Today the normal sheep population is approximately 3,000,000 head. More significant than the numbers of sheep are the individual fleece weights produced by a growing industry. In 1890, the first record shows a state average of seven pounds, an average which was maintained for nearly 20 years, or until operation costs forced better management and better breeding.

From 1911 to 1920, fleece weights never dropped below the 7½-pound mark, and in some years crowded eight pounds. In 1921, this figure was passed.



Williams and Pauly crossbreds, Deer Lodge Valley, western Montana.  
Photo by Don Tavenner.

Improvement then came rapidly, with a 9.2-pound fleece average in 1929, while today nine pounds stands as a minimum challenge to Montana growers, who proudly compare their records with the national average of approximately a full pound less. Improvement has paid off in prices, too. In 1943, for example, Montana wool averaged 43 cents a pound compared with the national 41.6-cent average.

By the same token, growers have a state pride in 80-pound lambs, not unusual in marketings, and they look at the 65-pound mark as one below which they don't like to fall. When they do, the growers look for the cause and try to remedy it the next year.

Montana is sheep country because it has the three elements of good sheep range—grass, water and climate. There still are thousands of acres of good grass in the state, most of it watered naturally or by reservoir development, and the climate is cool enough for good animal health yet warm enough to winter livestock successfully without too heavy losses. Good management with

these factors has made Montana a profitable sheep state and one of the nation's foremost food and fiber producers.

From a sheep rancher's standpoint, Montana is three states. The western third is high, timber-covered mountains with well-watered valleys and pastures. This is the home of many good small flocks but principally of the purebred breeders who have done so much to bring quality to the range bands not only in Montana but in many other western states as well. From the Deer Lodge Valley, immediately west of the continental divide, come hundreds of purebred rams each season to be shipped as far south as Texas in car-load lots, and other valleys match this distinction on a smaller scale.

This part of the state has more rain and snow, which makes heavier winter feeding necessary, but spring comes earlier with green grass for lambs and ewes.

Immediately east of the continental divide, which splits the state from north to south, lies a mountain and high plain



Winter trailing of sheep in western Montana. Photo by Don Tavenner.

country with fine mountain meadows for summer grazing and grassy, treeless benches and hills so characteristic of the eastern third of the state. The climate here is drier than in the west, and fall and winter winds sweep the hills clear of snow, exposing cured range grass for winter feeding.

Eastern Montana is true grass country. Only here is water ever a problem of great importance, but that problem is being solved by good stock water reservoirs and intelligent range management. Here, too, the cured grass makes good winter feed and coulees and creek bottoms provide hay for the snowy months.

Aside from the purebred operations, virtually all Montana's sheep industry lies east of the continental divide. Ranches are large in most cases and centered in a home ranch headquarters

surrounded by hay meadows. If it is near mountains, the ranch usually owns or leases enough high summer range for its bands or utilizes adjacent forest land on permit. If on the plains, summer range is selected for available water and shade, usually cottonwoods or willows along a stream.

Operations begin with lambing either in March or April in sheds or in May when weather is warm enough for open range lambing. Early lambing ewes get supplemental feed, but later the green grass gives the lambs a good start. In recent years sheds have been developed with canvas tops and sides to let in sunlight, warm the sheds and give the lambs a better chance of survival. Some purebred outfits have even built sheds equipped with hot-air blowers.

Lambing is followed by docking, then by June shearing, for which most large outfits have plants and facilities of their own for shearers. In this northern cli-

(Continued on page 41)



Shelter Valley Columbias on summer range near Glacier Park. Photo by Ernest White.



Lambing crew in north-central Montana.



Showing length of staple on Montana range sheep in north-central part of state.



# The Origin Of Sheep

By B. W. Allred

**S**HEEP are among the most cosmopolitan of world-traveling domestic animals. While they thrive best in the temperate zone, they are versatile in adapting themselves to such extremes of climate as are found in the glazed subarctic ranges of Iceland and the blazing savannas of the equator. They succeed in surviving with favorable hardiness on a great variety of forage found over the globe. Under the extremes of winter starvation, they have even been known to turn carnivorous and eat fish, other flesh and fleeces of their flockmates in Scandinavia and Iceland.

As man has filtered into the habitable parts of the world he has taken sheep to provide him with meat for food, and skins and wool for clothing. Sometimes explorers and armies took them along as a source of fresh meat and clothing. Coronado, who was both explorer and warrior, drove cattle and sheep along for food during his fabled search for the Seven Cities of Cibola. In olden times the quartermasters were often shep-

herds who provisioned advancing armies from the self-propelling commissaries in the form of herds of sheep. These sheep moved about with incredible mobility as they were unincumbered by the heavy fleeces, heavily meated bodies and royal pedigrees of their modern cousins. They could travel great distances without fatigue and lived entirely on the native forage. They are pensive vegetarians and respond readily to the ministrations of man.

## Ancient Family Tree of Sheep

Both wild and domesticated sheep belong to genus *Ovis* of the family *Bovidae*. Representatives of this family chew their cuds, have even-toed hoofs and possess persistent horns with a bony horn core.

This ancient family stock underwent its first great development in Europe, and following the Eocene period (of about 40 to 50 million years ago) increased enormously in numbers and

variety. They were competitive, adjustable, and finally occupied all continents except Australia and South America. However, they had probably evolved into their approximate modern form before migrating to North America via the dry and ancient transcontinental thoroughfare over the present site of the Bering Sea.

After consideration of ancient fossils some authorities believe that during Miocene times, which spanned the period from approximately 7 to 15 million years ago, there lived in Europe and southern India deer-like antelope which were the original ancestors of the family *Bovidae*. This family has reached its highest specialization in the recent geological period and includes sheep, cattle, goats, musk oxen and antelopes.

Both the tame and bighorn sheep of America have a host of cud-chewing, cloven-hoofed near-relatives that resided in America before Columbus arrived. Many of these have an extensive and varied American residence although most of them were migrants that originated in Eurasia where the great family stock of ruminants passed through its age-long evolution and where the major representation of cud-chewers still live. Representative of this Old World stock is the deer family: moose, elk, caribou, white-tail and



The Mouflon (above) is considered to be one of the founding ancestors of domestic sheep. In describing the Mouflon, Pliny said its covering was more like the shag of the goat than the wool of sheep. (From Stewart)



A three-horned Iceland sheep (above). This half-domesticated breed has individuals with from two to eight horns. These hardy sheep often survive cold snowy winters on frozen fish and offal when other forage becomes exhausted or covered by snow. (From Youiatt)



Skull and horns of the Argali, the primitive sheep of central and north-eastern Asia. It is believed to be the near kin of the American bighorn sheep. (From Ewart)



The partially domesticated sheep of the Island of Soay, one hundred miles off the coast of Scotland. Some authorities believe that it is a descendant of the European Mouflon and was transported to Soay via Britain by Bronze-age mariners. (From Ewart)

black-tail deer. Other late immigrants from the eastern hemisphere are members of the family Bovidae including the bighorn sheep, which has diverged into five subspecies, the bison and musk oxen or musk sheep. The latter has an outer hairy covering like the oxen and a woolly under-fleece resembling the sheep and is regarded by some naturalists as the intermediate link between the ox and the sheep.

Misnamed is the Rocky Mountain goat, which is a true antelope of the chamois group. He apparently migrated to North America during the Ice Age, as his fossil bones have been discovered in the glacial debris of that age. It has no close kin among living or prehistoric American animals. The pronghorned buck, commonly called the antelope, of the plains and intermountain region is a distinctive creature having no near relation on this continent, and its nearest counterpart of the Old World is the antelope from which it is radically different. The camel had a long and ancient lineage in America but the only lingering descendant of this once numerous race is the South American llama which has no characteristic hump common to the true camel found in the Old World. The true camels of America became extinguished from some unaccountable cause along with the horse in the late Ice Age.

### Wild Sheep

Darwin and other naturalists have vainly striven to provide a reliable description of the founding ancestors of domestic sheep. Deductions point to the plausible theory that they were derived from two of several races of wild sheep that inhabited parts of the world. There are many features of similarity between the wild sheep and tame—yet the differences between them are no greater than the variations between

some domestic breeds, which have all been created artificially under cultivation.

The date when the sheep first came under the dominion of man is also clouded in obscurity. Domestic sheep and civilized man appear to have emerged from the primitive state together and each contributed to the welfare and progress of the other. By the fate of accident or design, they are a potpourri of a great variety of breeds that have been altered continually by domestication. Five main races and several strains of wild sheep lived in North Africa, Eurasia and North America but only the first two are deemed to have sired the progenitors of domestic sheep.

1. Urial (*Ovis Vegnei*) roamed over the steppes and plains of south central Asia, and its dwindling and surviving descendants can still be found in the high rough retreats from Persia to Tibet. Neolithic man subjugated the Urial in Asia and now his ancient bones have been uncovered in the diggings at Annau, Turkestan, by Dr. Duerst and associates.

2. Mouflon (*Ovis Musimon*) formerly had a wide range of residence from southeastern Asia and Europe. The present Mouflons are found in the protected mountain habitats of Asia Minor, the Caucasus Mountains, and the islands of Sardinia and Corsica. In describing this sheep, Pliny said that in the island of Corsica there was a species of Musimons not unlike sheep, whose covering was more like the shag of goats, than like the wool of sheep. Slightly modified relatives of these Mouflons are still found on the Island



Bighorn rams salting up. Bighorn sheep are the only members of the sheep family native to America. S.C.S. photo.

of Soay in the Outer Hebrides Islands northwest of Scotland. Somewhat like them are other wild sheep on the Isle of Man, the Faroe and Orkney Islands and in Iceland. Rams of the Island of Soay and Iceland, like the rams of the Navajo sheep in New Mexico and Arizona, sometimes grow from two to three sets of horns and at times odd ones appear giving the rams three or five horns.

3. Argali (*Ovis Ammon*) ranged over the vast terrain from the windy steppes of Central Asia north towards the ice-fields of Siberia and east to the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. This is a vigorous hardy race that outweighs its southern cousins, the Mouflons. They are wild and insubmissive and hence have played an unimportant part in the history of domestication.

4. Bearded sheep of Africa (*Ovis Ornatata*) are native to the mountains of

(Continued on page 43)

# Lamb Market Reviews and Trading Activities

## The Market to July 25

**S**HEEP and lamb receipts at the twelve principal markets during the first week of July were 70,000 head smaller than receipts for the last week of June, due to small Texas marketings and also the July 4th holiday. Spring lamb prices held steady at most markets, the exceptions being St. Louis and St. Paul, which both showed declines. Receipts the first week consisted largely of spring lambs, with a few old-crop shorn lambs, yearlings and slaughter ewes. Many good and choice spring lambs sold on the midwestern markets at \$15 to \$15.75 and these grades brought \$16 to \$16.40 at Chicago. Choice spring lambs at Ogden and Denver reached \$16. Low to good grade Oregon lambs sold at \$15.25 in Denver. Choice Kansas lambs sold at \$15.75 in Omaha. Most good and choice old-crop shorn lambs sold from \$14 to \$14.75, with the best at \$15. Choice feeding lambs sold in Sioux City at \$14.25; new crop feeders, \$14 in Omaha, and common to good feeders, \$10 to \$13.50 at Denver. Good and choice slaughter ewes sold on various markets from \$7 to \$8.

Salable receipts at the various markets during the second week of July were small. The twelve larger markets received a salable supply of 138,500 head, or 110,000 less than the same week last year. Ogden, however, is not included in the above totals and received around 40,000 head during the second week of July, largely Idaho range spring lambs. This decline in receipts caused no substantial upswing in prices and most markets continued on a steady basis. Most good and choice spring lambs sold on midwestern markets from \$15 to \$16. In Chicago the top was \$16.35 and at Denver numerous lots brought \$16.25. Good and choice Idaho range spring lambs sold from \$15.65 to \$16 at Ogden, while strictly choice Kentucky offerings brought \$16 at Louisville. Common, light Texas spring lambs sold in Kansas City at \$13 to \$13.25. Good and choice shorn aged slaughter ewes bulked at \$7.50 to \$8. New crop feeding lambs sold from \$13

to \$14, while yearling breeding ewes reached \$15.

From July 16th to the 25th good and choice spring lambs sold in Chicago from \$16.25 to a top of \$16.40, with medium to good kinds at \$14.75 to \$16. Shorn aged native ewes ranged from \$6.50 up to \$8.35. At Denver the top was again \$16.25, with the bulk going at \$16 to \$16.25. Good to choice clipped ewes sold from \$8 to \$8.25. A new top of \$16.25 was paid for Idaho range lambs at Ogden on weights around 100 pounds and upward, although prices during the period from July 16th to 25th showed a decline, with the same weight lambs selling for \$15.85 on July 24th. Mixed fat and feeding lambs sold at Ogden for \$14.25 and 60-to-70-pound straight feeders also brought this price, while fleshy feeders sold up to \$14.40. Good and choice shorn ewes sold at Ogden from \$7.35 to \$7.60. At San Fran-

cisco good to choice North Coast lambs sold mostly at \$14 to \$15 and at Portland, good to choice spring lambs brought \$13.25 to \$14, with good shorn ewes, \$6 to \$6.25.

Since we are going to press early this month due to the National Ram Sale, we cannot give you a resume of the markets for the period July 25th to 31st.

## Lamb Set-Aside Order Revoked

Effective July 22, the set-aside order on lamb was halted. Previous to July 15th, 15 per cent of the production of AA, A, and B dressed carcasses weighing 30 to 70 pounds, in federally inspected plants, was ordered set aside for government purchases for the armed forces. On July 15 the set-aside was reduced from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and effective July 22, was halted completely.

(Continued on page 22)

## Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1945	1944
Total U. S. Inspected Slaughter, First Six Months .....	10,656,026	9,966,795
Week Ended:	July 21	July 22
Slaughter at 32 centers .....	350,411	409,358
Chicago Average Lamb Prices:		
Good and Choice .....	\$ 16.30	\$14.18
Medium and Good .....	15.25	12.75
New York Avg. Western Dressed Lamb Prices*		
Choice, 30-40 pounds .....	26.50	26.38
Good, 30-40 pounds .....	25.00	24.88
Commercial, all weights .....	23.00	22.88

## Weight, Yield and Cost of Sheep and Lambs Slaughtered

	June, 1945	June, 1944
Average live weight (Pounds) .....	87.1	82.0
Average yield (per cent) .....	46.5	46.4
Average cost per 100 lbs. (\$) .....	11.95	11.68

## Federally Inspected Slaughter—June

	1945	1944
Cattle .....	1,060,000	1,003,000
Calves .....	486,000	594,000
Hogs .....	3,382,000	6,095,000
Sheep and Lambs .....	1,906,000	1,823,000

\*These carcass prices reported by the Livestock and Meats Branch of the W.F.A., are ceiling prices.



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RANGE-RAISED HAMPSHIRE RAMS

**Mt. Haggin Land & Livestock Company**

ANACONDA, MONTANA

## Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 20)

### Reductions In Point Values

A small reduction in red point values of lamb, beef and veal is scheduled to go into effect July 29. These reductions may run one or two points per pound on steaks, roasts and other cuts of beef and may run even higher on lamb. It is hoped that the reductions will be of sufficient latitude to move meat which otherwise might back up during the heavy marketing season.

### Help for Bad Oregon Situation

Ration point values on commercial, utility and cull lambs in the Willamette Valley section of Oregon are removed from July 23 to September 1, 1945, which should help to relieve the critical marketing situation in Oregon. Pasture lambs fed in western Oregon are too soft to stand shipment to distant markets and when the outlet in the Portland area is stifled by federal slaughter limitations as well as rationing, meat waste and low prices result.

### Certification of Class II Slaughterers

On July 16 War Food Order 139 became effective and provides for certification of non-federally inspected slaughterers (class II) under the Patman amendment to the Stabilization Act of 1942. This order provides for release of non-federally inspected plants that are certified by the Secretary of Agriculture, from killing quotas or other slaughter limitations providing these plants are: (1) observing O.P.A. price, rationing and other regulations; (2) moving the meat in legitimate trade channels within legal price ceilings; (3) meeting prescribed sanitary standards in the plants; (4) maintaining inspection of their production before and after slaughter by qualified veterinary inspectors; (5) providing meat for government agencies as may be required. The purpose of the order is directed toward fullest possible utilization of livestock slaughtering facilities and toward the freer movement of meat in interstate commerce.

### Lamb Contracting

The bulk of the whiteface and blackface mixed lambs in Montana (ewe and wether end) have been contracted from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundredweight. Around Rock Springs and in other sections of southern Wyoming, range lambs have been contracted from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred. The general asking price now is \$13 per hundred. In the Big Horn Mountain area of Wyoming good blackface lambs have been contracted from \$13 up to \$13.50 per hundred. In the Cokeville, Wyoming, area the bulk of the lambs are held on contract from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred. Numerous contracts in the southwestern part of Colorado have ranged from \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred, while several western slope bands were contracted from \$13.25 to \$13.50. Several strings of lambs in south central Utah have been contracted at \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred and a few in the eastern part of the state scored \$13. It is reported that several strings of western Nevada lambs brought \$13 to \$14 per hundred, while the bulk in the central and southeastern areas are going at \$12.50 to \$13.25. In western Idaho several bands were contracted at \$13.25 to \$13.50, while a few lambs in the Soda Springs district secured \$12.50 to \$13 per hundred for fall delivery. Eastern and central Oregon lambs are held on contract

## HAMPSHIRE...

I Invite You to See My Consignment at The  
National Ram Sale—August 21 and 22, 1945.

2 YEARLING STUD RAMS

1 PEN OF 5 YEARLING REGISTERED RAMS

Sired by a Ronald Hogg ram with dam of foundation stock of Matthews Brothers, these are good, thrifty rams.

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These lambs were dropped in January and February, are well grown out and are sired by four top studs including one Imported Ram.

BROADMEAD FARMS  
AMITY, OREGON

at \$12.50 up to \$13.25 per hundred-weight.

E. E. Marsh

## Chicago

**PREDICATED** on the ceiling price of the dressed product, the market for lambs held stationary during the first three weeks of July with top at \$16.40 and the bulk of the good new-crop lambs at \$16 to \$16.35. Less attractive lambs with Number 2 pelts sold mainly at \$15.50 to \$16, and poorer kinds sorted at \$13 to \$14.50. As usual at this time of the year, quality was uneven and the spread in values wide, but the average cost at \$15.65 was highest for July in 15 years.

A supply of only 95,000 for the month was the smallest in over 50 years, being 48,000 less than last year. This is explained by war conditions and the smaller crop of lambs over the country, incident to unfavorable prices compared with the cost of production. The subsidy of 95 cents allowed packers was the sustaining element in the trade during the first three weeks when the announcement was made that this benefit would be withdrawn on August 5. Immediately following this order the market subsided an amount equal to the subsidy so, at the close of the month, the top was \$15.25 for lambs that were closely sorted. This put the market back to the level of last May with the prospect that it will continue in that groove for some time unless there is a change in the ceiling on the wholesale product.

During August and up to the first of December the new subsidy of \$1.50 will be given the producer for lambs that weigh in excess of 65 pounds, and \$2.15 for lambs that weigh over 90 pounds. Through February, March and April the subsidy will reach \$3.15 for heavy lambs. The general impression is that the subsidy now is where it rightly belongs.

What effect this will have on the feeder demand is problematical but likely a strong advance in prices will result if the buyer can be convinced that the eventual sale price will justify the higher value plus the uncertainties of grain and labor costs.

During the past month demand for lambs has been strong in producing territory but not many have passed through this market. Late in the month a shipment of good Washington feeder

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## TOP RAM OF CALIFORNIA RAM SALE-1945

In acquiring the above ram, top individual of the 1945 California Ram Sale, for use as stud ram in our flock of selected registered ewes, we feel he is bound to produce breeding stock desired by sheep breeders making purchases at the National Ram Sale. His get will be made available to you in our future consignments.

The rams offered this year are well developed individuals and should make wonderful sires in any flock. See our consignments before making your decisions.

**D. P. MACCARTHY & SON**

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August, 1945



lambs, the first of the season, sold here at \$14.50. Earlier in the month some small lots went out at \$13 to \$13.50.

Demand for fat lambs was uniformly good most of the month but, now that the packer's subsidy has been erased, it is expected that values will fall under the \$15 line. July is the month when receipts are usually small but this year they were smaller than usual at this point, because the new-crop lambs produced in the West were largely diverted to the coast for slaughter to prop up the meat deficiency. Not enough lambs came in from the range country during the month to establish quotations fairly, although the price of lambs was the highest since 1920.

Demand for ewes was active and strong all month but buyers were choosy about quality. The popular price for good fat ewes of suitable weights was \$7.75 to \$8.25 with a few up to \$8.35. Common and medium shorn ewes were bought at \$6 to \$7. There was a reliable call for breeding ewes but not many were on sale. One sale that featured the market was a shipment from Idaho that brought \$8.25, averaging 137 pounds. Some three-

year-old breeding ewes sold at \$8.50 to \$9, and yearlings at \$14.50.

Buck lambs were strongly discriminated against all month and sold at a \$1 discount compared with other lambs of similar quality. A large percentage of these lambs sold at \$13.50 to \$15 before the packer subsidy abolishment caused a drastic break in the market. At the close buck lambs were quoted at \$13 to \$14.

The supply of yearlings was small and included lambs of the old crop that had lost their lamb teeth. Sales were made most of the month at \$14 to \$15 and at the close at \$12.50 to \$14.50.

Although the month's supply of all ovine stock was at a record low for a long time, the total at seven primary markets was the largest in ten years.

The monthly slaughter of lambs at all inspected markets has been at the record high for some time but now, with the new subsidy coming to the producer, it is believed in local circles that the slaughter will begin to decline.

Frank E. Moore.

## Denver

**S**HEEP receipts at Denver for July, 1945, will total approximately 63,000 head compared to 77,000 head for the same period in 1944, or a decrease of about 14,000. For the year to date, receipts will total approximately 758,000 head compared to 763,000 for the same period last year, or a decrease of about 15,000 head.

Despite the Fourth of July holiday, local salable receipts during the period under review were considerably larger than a week earlier. Spring lambs predominated and very few old-crop lambs and yearlings showed up. The first Oregon springers offered locally for the season arrived and sold at \$15.25. One short load, averaging 92 pounds, and grading mostly good made this figure. The first Idaho spring lambs also reached the market and brought \$14, with 34 head of feeders sorted off at \$13.25. Choice Idaho springers, averaging 96 pounds, sold to a killer at \$15.90, the top for the week. Big strings of medium and good truck-ins changed hands at \$14.50 to \$15. Early in the week, several loads of mostly good old-

# Hampshires AND Suffolks

## AT FILER, IDAHO SALE, WE WILL SELL Two Suffolk Yearling Rams

W.P.H. 3684—16543, sired by Yeldham Templar. Imp.  
W.P.H. 3577—18032, sired by Pauls' A1295R. Imp.  
Paul's A1295R is the Suffolk ram for which we paid Mr. Finch \$1175.00 two years ago at the National.

## AT THE NATIONAL WE WILL SELL

**SUFFOLKS**  
W.P.H. 3466—16549, sired by Yeldham Templar. yr. ram  
W.P.H. 3546—16548, sired by Yeldham Templar. yr. ram  
W.P.H. 3920 sired by Yeldham Templar. ram lamb  
These rams are all out of ewes bred by us for several generations

## HAMPSHIRE

We will offer three Hampshire yearling rams of our own breeding. Pedigrees of two follow:

W.P.H. 3321-201748	{	W.P.H. 679-178331	{	Mt. Haggin 876C-126138
		W.P.H. 692-361013		W.P.H. 1202-285751
W.P.H. 3284-201741	{	W.P.H. 679-178331	{	Buck & Doe 154044
				D236 Mt. Haggin 292516
		W.P.H. 1025-361000	{	Mt. Haggin 876C-126138
				W.P.H. 1202-285751
			{	Buck & Doe 154044
			{	W.P.H. 2771-306887

# WALTER P. HUBBARD

CHAS. R. BUFFUM, Shepherd

JUNCTION CITY, OREGON

crop shorn lambs with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts sold at \$14.25 to \$14.50, with some yearlings sorted off these shipments at \$13. One load of thin lightweights went for feeding purposes at \$11.50. A double of good and choice shorn slaughter ewes with No. 1 pelts topped their class at \$8.15. Numerous lots of truck-ins made \$8. A few native feeding lambs made \$13.50 and a few two and three year old ewes were picked up for breeding purposes at \$8.50.

Spring lambs gained a little price ground early in the week and held the advance, closing strong to 25 cents higher. Good and choice trucked-in spring lambs reached \$16.25, the top for the week. The bulk sold at \$15.75 to \$16. The latter price was also paid for a load of Western Slope, Colorado springers, which averaged 102 pounds. A double of mostly good 97-pound Idaho spring lambs sold at \$15.50 and medium to good 88-pound Montanas made \$15.25. The few buck spring lambs which showed up usually sold \$1 per hundred-weight under the ewe and wether offerings. Odd lots of medium and good old-crop shorn lambs with Nos. 1 and 2 pelts made \$14, and some yearlings sorted from the same shipments went out at \$13. Good and choice slaughter ewes closed steady to 25 cents higher. Trucked-in ewes, grading good and choice and carrying Nos. 1 and 2 pelts, reached \$8.25. Loads went at \$8. A five load string grading mostly good landed at \$7.50.

The majority of the lambs arriving the third week came in by truck; only one deck of lambs was offered. However, several loads of ewes from Colorado, Wyoming, Nebraska and South Dakota were on sale. Each day's market was fairly active, receipts clearing by noon. Good and choice native spring slaughter lambs topped each day at \$16.25 and a deck of Nebraskas made \$15.85. Clipped lambs were extremely scarce, a few odd bunches, grading medium to good, went out at \$13.50 to \$14. Small lots of yearlings sorted from mixed shipments brought from \$12 to \$13.50. Ewes ruled steady to strong, with 2½ cars of good and choice grade bringing \$8.25. Several other loads with less finish and pelt credit brought from \$7.75 to \$8.15. Best trucked-in slaughter ewes also reached \$8.25. A few shorn slaughter bucks got \$6.25 to \$7. Odd head of two-to-three-year-old breeding ewes made \$8.50, and a long

(Continued on page 27)

**HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY**  
**TOP MAKERS**  
253 Summer Street Boston, Mass.

**R. H. LINDSAY COMPANY**  
**Wool Merchants**  
273 Summer St. Boston, Mass.

**SHIP YOUR WOOL TO**  
**PACIFIC WOOL GROWERS**  
Boston - Portland - San Francisco

**EASY TO KILL WORMS**  
with our New Superior Phenothiazine Drench Powder. Make your own drench-economical.  
Write Dept. M.  
**GREEVER'S INC.** Chilhowie, Virginia

# THE ROSELAWN FLOCK OF HAMPSHIRE

## Features:

LENGTH

BONE

SUBSTANCE

BREED CHARACTERS

In the 1945 National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah, August 21 and 22, we are offering:

THREE TOP STUDS

One Pen of

FIVE REGISTERED RAMS

**C. M. HUBBARD AND SON**

JUNCTION CITY, OREGON

## **HAMPSHIRE**

For Top  
Lamb Profits

See Our Rams at  
**NATIONAL RAM  
SALE**

**R. W. HOGG & SONS**  
SALEM, OREGON

## **POLO RANCH**

Will Offer at the 30th  
National Ram Sale  
North Salt Lake, Utah  
August 21-22, 1945

## **HAMPSHIRE**

1 Yearling Stud Ram  
1 Pen of Five Yearling Rams  
2 Pens of Ten Yearling Rams



**MALCOLM MONCREIFFE**, Owner  
Big Horn, Wyoming

SEE MY

## **SUFFOLKS** ★ ★ ★ ★ **HAMPSHIRE**

AND  
**SUFFOLK-HAMPSHIRE CROSSBREDS**

at the  
**National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah**  
**August 21-22, 1945**

These rams are raised and conditioned as any range man would have it done. They are not pasture-raised.

They will merit your inspection.

This is my first consignment of Suffolks to the National.

Watch These **SUFFOLKS** and **HAMPSHIRE**

**T. B. BURTON** Cambridge,  
Idaho

## **HAMPSHIRE** ★ ★ ★

Our offering in the National Ram Sale  
—August 21-22, 1945—will consist of . . .

**3 STUD RAMS AND A PEN OF 5  
REGISTERED RAMS**

We've sold the top pen of registered Hampshires in the last three Nationals. This year our offering includes some of the largest rams we have offered for a number of years . . . with plenty of bone and exceptionally good fleeces . . . other qualities in proportion.



**Matthews Bros.,** OVID, IDAHO



## Lamb Markets

(Continued from page 25)

deck of comparable clipped South Dakotas brought the same price.

Early in the last week under review, all classes were fairly active and held steady. The best trucked-in slaughter lambs reached \$16.35; other good and choice kinds \$15.50 to \$16.25; and medium to good \$14 to \$15.25. Odd lots of clipped lambs, carrying mostly No. 1 pelts, were taken at \$13 to \$14 with one sizable lot reaching \$14.35. Yearlings with fall shorn and No. 1 pelts brought \$13 to \$13.35. Good and choice Colorado ewes made \$8.25, and another load went at \$8. The bulk of Nebraskas, grading common to medium, brought \$6.85, with the top end sorted at \$7. Best trucked-in ewes also made \$8.25. Odd head of shorn slaughter bucks brought from \$6 to \$7, and a few lots of clipped breeding ewes went out at \$8.25 to \$8.50.

Jacqueline O'Keefe

## St. Joseph

SHEEP receipts for the month of July, up to and including the 27th were 59,959, compared with 83,338 in June and 84,352 in July a year ago. Of the month's total about 10,600 came from other than native territory, and the balance, about 49,350, from Missouri and adjoining states.

The lamb market held up well the first three weeks, prices showing an advance of 50 to 75 cents over the close of June, with choice grades of natives up to \$16.25. But with warmer weather and increased receipts there was a sharp break in the market the past week and values slumped \$1.75 to \$2, best lambs selling now at \$14.25 to \$14.50 and plainer grades down to \$13 or lower. One shipment of Idahos reached the market the 26th, selling at \$15 for the killer end, with 80 pound feeders at \$14.40.

During the first ten days of the month, several loads of fed shorn lambs sold \$14.25 to \$14.35 but none have been offered since.

Aged sheep held to mostly a steady level for three weeks, then broke 50 to 75 cents. On the close best ewes sold largely \$7 to \$7.50 with others down to \$6 or less.

H. H. Madden

## Kansas City

SHEEP receipts at the Kansas City market for the first 27 days of July totaled approximately 133,100; nearly 14,000 more than the corresponding period of the previous month and around 37,000 more than the corresponding period of July, 1944. Increases in numbers over the previous month have been largely in native spring lambs.

After maintaining comparatively high price levels throughout the spring and early summer in spite of comparatively

heavy receipts, the last full week of July found very sharp reductions in spring lambs and slaughter ewes. From the season's high point on the markets of July 19th and 20th, when a top of \$16.35 was paid for choice spring lambs, to the season's low spot on the markets of July 26th and 27th, when the top for comparable grades was \$14.25, makes a drop of a full \$2 in four market sessions. Receipts of spring lambs during the week have been the largest of the season but have not been burdensome when demand for mutton is considered.

## SUN VALLEY HAMPSHIRE

Quality Is Never An Accident

Nothing Takes the Place of Satisfaction

**ROBERT BLASTOCK**

. . . Filer, Idaho . . .

One of the Larger  
Flocks



## REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

See My Entries at the National Ram Sale, August 21-22, 1945. Also New Mexico Ram Sale, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Craig, Colorado; and Grand Junction, Colorado.

I have been raising registered Hampshire sheep for the last 25 years, using the best blood obtainable in sires, including

Imported Ram, Chilmark Valiant N.738. This ram was bred by W. Maurice Flower, Salisbury, England. Sire N.319 Chilmark Fresh Hope, Grand sire N.72 Besilton Patrician. N.72 took 2nd prize for single ram lamb at Oxfordshire Show in 1937.

Studs and Registered Rams, also Ewes and Range Rams For Sale after August 1.

**FRANK A. BRIGGS**  
CEDAREDGE, COLORADO

The sharp price reduction seems to be largely the result of rumors, unconfirmed as yet from any official source, that changes in subsidy rulings would

## 60 PUREBRED SUFFOLK EWES FOR SALE

Delivery Any Time After August 1, 1945

For particulars write:

G. N. WINDER

CRAIG,  
COLORADO

## SUNNY CREEK SUFFOLKS

Meet Us at the  
NATIONAL RAM SALE  
August 21 and 22

Offering for Fall Delivery Carload Lots of Registered Yearling Range Rams and Ram Lambs. Also Carload of Registered Stud Yearling Ewes.

W. S. O'NEIL & SON

Denfield, Ont., Canada

## SUFFOLKS

Suffolks lead in experimental tests in production, grading and quality of carcass.

For information write the

NATIONAL SUFFOLK SHEEP ASS'N.  
Middleville, Mich.

## SUFFOLKS SEE OUR OFFERINGS

### AT THE NATIONAL RAM SALE

Our Sires have been Carefully Selected and Purchased Because of Their High Quality, Type and Breeding

Stud Rams

Registered Range Rams

Sired by English or Canadian Rams

R. E. WINN & SON

NEPHI,  
UTAH

result in a loss to the packers of the subsidies they are now receiving. However, such loss even if it did occur would amount to less than half of the decline which has been enforced during this single week, and cannot, therefore, account for all the loss.

For the month ending July 27th good and choice spring lambs are considered \$1.60 to \$1.75 lower and are currently quoted at \$14 to \$14.25. Lower grades are \$1.25 lower with medium and good at \$13 to \$14 and common lots at \$11.50 to \$12.75. Yearlings, which came under that designation by government classification as of July 1, are generally \$1.50 lower than the corresponding date of last month. Good and choice grades are quoted at \$12.75 and \$13.25 with medium and good at \$11.50 to \$12.50. Slaughter ewes of good and choice grade are steady to 35 cents lower for the month after having risen sufficiently that the decline for the current week is some 50 to 75 cents. Good and choice grades are now quoted at \$7.25 to \$7.50, common and medium lots are steady at \$6 to \$7.

Bob Riley

## Ogden

RECEIPTS at Ogden during July will approximate 180,000 head as compared with 231,000 last year, bringing the total to date up to 436,000 compared with 672,000 through July last year.

The month started out with very light receipts, with range lambs selling at

\$15.85 and ewes at \$7.25. However, the market dropped on the third day to \$15.75 for good and choice Idaho rangers while ewes remained the same. The same prices prevailed until July 7, when the market went up to \$15.85 for top lambs, with ewes still at \$7.25. The first feeder lambs of the season sold at \$13.50 while ranch lambs brought \$15. Prices remained the same until the second week when top lambs brought \$16. A few cars of feeders then brought \$14 while ewes stayed at \$7.25. On July 14, a new high was established at Ogden when four doubles of Idahos sold at \$16.15 and weighed 97.5 pounds. Strictly choice feeders sold at \$14.25 and choice ewes sold at \$7.50. On the following day, the market soared to \$16.25 for 13 doubles of good and choice Idahos weighing 103 to 110.3 pounds. Three days later the market started its decline, falling to \$16.10 for seven doubles and \$16 on 14 cars.

The following day, the market dropped to \$15.90, while good and choice ewes sold at \$7.35 sorted. One car of choice 85.8 pound feeders sold at \$14.40. On July 21, the market again went up to \$16 on eleven doubles and a car of 143 pound ewes sold at \$7.50. From then on the market on fat lambs continued to drop daily, so that by the 27th of the month, good and choice Idaho range lambs were selling at \$15 straight. While several cars of feeders sold at \$14.40, the bulk sold at \$14.25. Good and choice ewes were selling at \$7.40 sorted, with the bulk around \$7.25.

Receipts were getting heavier towards the end of the month, and were running about 7,000 to 8,500 daily, which should gradually increase until the peak of the movement comes in the latter part of August.

C. R. Knowles

## Inbreeding Formula Aids

TO help livestock breeders who are using inbreeding to develop animals of outstanding excellence, the U. S. Department of Agriculture's research administration calls attention to a formula for measuring the degree of inbreeding.

Named for its originator, Sewell Wright, who was formerly a geneticist of the Bureau of Animal Industry, the formula is commonly known as Wright's formula for determining the percentage, or coefficient, of inbreeding. It was

first announced in 1922 and has been used to an increasing extent by research workers and advanced livestock breeders. But its technical appearance has discouraged many stockmen from studying this mathematical tool and applying it in a practical way.

Now the Department, seeking to extend knowledge and use of the formula, has provided a fairly simple explanation. This occurs in the form of a two-page report called a research achievement sheet. Written in popular style, the sheet, which is No. 21 of a series, contains a sample pedigree of an inbred animal, a reproduction of the formula, an explanation of its component parts, a typical example of the calculations involved, and finally reference to more detailed information for the benefit of persons who want to go more deeply into the subject.

Breeding trials have shown, the text explains, that through the use of inbreeding, the rate of attaining genetic purity in farm animals can be increased 8 to 10 times, without unfavorable effects due to the inbreeding, when selections are carefully made. The chief requirements for understanding and using the formula, with the aid of the research sheet mentioned, are familiarity with livestock pedigrees and knowledge of arithmetic including fractions, percentages, and simple equations. The sheet described can be obtained by interested persons from the Agricultural Research Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## ATTENTION!

*Sell your*

**SHEEP PELTS  
HIDES — RAW FURS  
AND WOOL**

*to the*

**IDAHO HIDE AND  
TALLOW CO.**

**TWIN FALLS, IDAHO**

**Highest Market Prices and a  
square deal always**

**P. O. Box 757 Phone 314  
1 Mile Southwest of Twin Falls**

## SUFFOLKS

One of my stud rams: Hannam Foxearth 11 (Imp.) 60700-(27133). Sire, Foxearth Hannam 1 (26460); Dam, A Clark 61S ewe. Bred by Q. R. Clark, Great Bromley, Essex, England.

**P. J. ROCK & SON**

DRUMHELLER, ALTA., CANADA



## SUFFOLKS...

In addition, I will have for sale this year:

150 Range Raised Ram Lambs

150 Range Raised Ewe Lambs

370 1, 2, 3, and 4-year-old Range Ewes

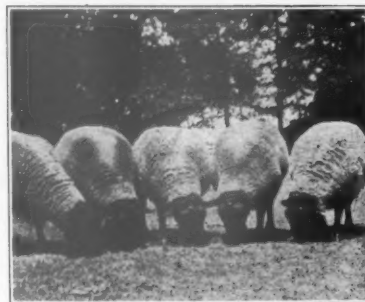
I have to cut down my flocks until my boys get back from the war.

**MICHAEL BARCLAY  
& SONS**

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO

See our offering at the National Ram Sale—2 Pens 10 Suffolk Ram Lambs.

We have purchased the very best Stud Rams at the National Ram Sale every year for 25 years.



## SUFFOLKS

My flock was established from English Importations

My consignment to the NATIONAL RAM SALE  
Salt Lake City, Utah—August 21-22, 1945

One Pen of Five Registered Rams

One Pen of Ten Range Rams

**DAVE WADDELL**

Amity, Oregon



# Wool in Review

**T**HE movement and demand for domestic wool by manufacturers is reported very slow. The Office of Marketing Services, U.S.D.A., reports (July 20) that a few small sales have been made and occasionally a well-grown lot of territory wool on which a buyer feels the appraisal is in his favor has been purchased.

Some of the reasons given for the very close buying are: (1) a recurring rumor—one which is denied by officials of the Commodity Credit Corporation—that resale prices for domestic wool are going to be reduced this fall or winter from the present schedule; (2) recent cancellations and deferment of delivery dates on military orders, which have reduced the immediate need for further wool purchases (under the termination contract agreements, the manufacturer has the option of keeping the wools, obtaining a rebate on the purchase price, or turning the wool over to the Quartermaster Corps; the cancellation of over 4,000,000 yards of

overcoating has released over 16,000,000 pounds of raw wool which was purchased for this order, according to the report of the Marketing Services); and (3) the program under M 388 and M.A.P. involving manufacturing adjustments toward civilian goods, which is adding to the uncertainty and affecting the demand for wool.

It is also reported that foreign wool prices in the East are easier and that the falling off in demand brought out large offerings of spot foreign wools, larger than the wool trade thought existed. Little purchasing in the primary markets is reported, but British offerings are reported to be inferior and undesirable types.

However, the Commercial Bulletin gives unofficial but reliable figures on Australian shipments for the past year to July 1, as 902,850 bales, which it states, compares with the largest year on record, 1941-1942, when a million bales were purchased for this country.

## Foreign Wools Moving

Reports from Boston indicate heavy shipments of Defense Supplies Corporation wools and from the British wool stockpile in this country will be moving out of eastern ports soon. It is understood that the D.S.C. wools have been transferred to the Treasury Department.

These wools are being shipped from storage locations all over the country. Shipments from Idaho, Texas and other points in the West are being made in addition to those stored in New England.

This movement will mean the clearing on a large scale of the British stockpile and will entirely clean up the foreign wools purchased for our government by the D.S.C.

## Movement of Domestics

The Department of Agriculture reports that during the first four months approximately 100,000,000 pounds have

*(Continued on page 32)*

## USE SUFFOLK RAMS FOR PROFIT

**SUFFOLK** rams are excellent for crossbreeding

FOR LIST OF BREEDERS WRITE

**AMERICAN SUFFOLK SHEEP SOCIETY**

C. W. HICKMAN, Secretary, Moscow, Idaho

"Recognized by the Canadian National Livestock Records"



**G**REATER weight for age

**M**ORE pounds market toppers

**O**PEN face—no wool blindness

**S**MALL heads—less trouble at lambing

**A**LERT — active — hardy — better rustlers

**F**EEDERS and packers like Suffolk lambs

# Suffolk!

**S** is for SUFFOLKS the best breed

**U** is for UNIFORMITY in shape and size

**DOUBLE F** is for FITNESS AND FINENESS

**O** is for OLD AND TIME TESTED breed

**L** is for LONGEVITY

**K** is for the BEST KIND you can buy

TOGETHER THE LETTERS SPELL

## SUFFOLK

Come and inspect my entries in the 1945 National Ram Sale for

SELECTED BREEDING—SIZE—QUALITY

**FARRELL T. WANKIER**

LEVAN, UTAH

## WALDO HILLS STOCK FARM SUFFOLKS

See My Consignment

At The

NATIONAL RAM SALE

August 21 and 22



FLOYD T. FOX

Silverton, Oregon

## SUFFOLKDALE MEADOWS SUFFOLKS

Our entries in the 1945 National Ram Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah, August 21 and 22, are of the same high quality offered in previous sales. They merit your inspection.



**T. L. PATRICK**

Iderton, Ont.,  
Canada

## Bonida Farm SUFFOLKS

Sale Consignments:

1 Yearling Stud, one pen of three and one pen of five at the Filer, Idaho, Sale August 8.

2 Yearling Studs at the National Ram Sale, North Salt Lake, Utah, August 21-22.

Stud Rams and Ewes at the Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale, Idaho Falls, Idaho September 20.

All of these entries were sired by my champion ram at the Eastern Idaho State Fair. The two stud entries in the National Ram Sale were first and second prize ram lambs at the Eastern Idaho State Fair; one of them has three generations of champion rams and first-prize ewes back of him.



**B. D. MURDOCH**

R.F.D. 1  
IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

### SHEEP RANCH—SOUTHERN WYOMING

Choice tract 16,000 acres deeded and 2,000 acres leased, with good water; small improvements; practically all fenced. Located north Laramie, Wyoming. \$2.85 acre subject sale; write immediately.

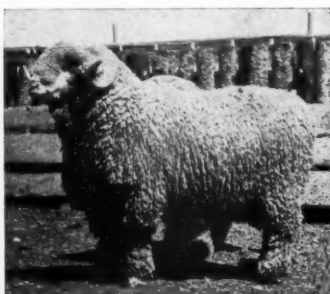
C. W. MACK, Colby, Kansas

### FOR SALE

3650 Acre Ranch, 150 acres meadow, 400 acres farm land, 100 acres in alfalfa. Taylor Grazing privileges for approximately 400 head cattle, or 1200 to 1500 sheep.

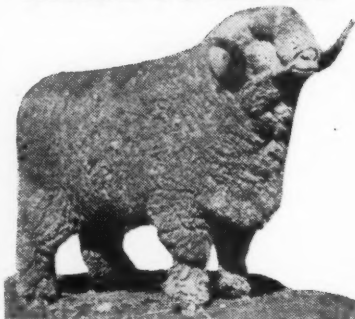
KELLER BROTHERS—Diamond, Oregon

### RAMBOUILLETS



An outstanding yearling stud ram  
See my offering at the National Ram Sale  
HUME SPARKS, Ephraim, Utah

### RAMBOUILLETS



American Rambouillets are the all-important range sheep of the West, producing an excellent quality of both fine wool and mutton. They are hardy, long lived, heavy shearers, early "lambers" and their herding and grazing qualities are a notable feature.

Rambouillets need not be crossed. They are an ideal sheep in their purity. Experiments have proved this.

Proper selection of ewes and use of the long stapled, smooth rams within present Rambouillet range herds will give greater increase in wool and mutton production value than crossbreeding to other breeds.

For literature and breeders' list write:

THE AMERICAN RAMBOUILLET  
SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION  
San Angelo, Texas

BILL LITTLETON, Secretary  
President Vice-President  
W. S. Hansen Virgil J. Powell  
Collinston, Utah San Angelo, Texas

## Wool In Review

(Continued from page 30)

been sold. April consumption of domestic wool amounted to 33,776,000 grease pounds, but purchases by mills up to the middle of June have been very slow. Indicated sales from April 30 to June 16 were a fraction over 23,000,000 grease pounds.

The C.C.C. reported stocks on hand June 16 totaled 285,807,135 pounds, compared to 267,858,323 pounds on April 30, 1945. Sales during this period covered approximately 41,000,000 pounds. The appraisals of 1945 wool to July 14 totaled 146,966,001 grease pounds. The Marketing Service reports that appraisals are 13,000,000 pounds behind last year at this time.

Lots arriving from Wyoming have been reported uneven. Three lots of original bag fine wool originating within a radius of 25 miles had shrinkages of 66 per cent, 62 per cent and 59 per cent and brought grease prices of 39.78 cents, 44.84 cents and 48.79 cents respectively.

Prices for fine scoured Texas clip-pings were offered at reduced prices and there was little demand for sorted kid mohair at ceilings.

### C.C.C. Program

Rumors coming out of Boston tie the subsidy on lambs up with the C.C.C. wool purchase program. These programs are entirely separate and distinct and at present have no bearing on one another. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration will handle the lamb program, and it is expected that

### ATTENTION FARMERS - SHEEPMEN TRAPPERS

Ship or Consign Your  
PELTS - HIDES - RAW FURS  
and WOOL to the

Idaho Falls Animal  
Products Co.

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

We always pay highest  
market prices

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## One Dipping kills all TICKS



COOPER'S DIPPING POWDER is recommended by most agricultural experiment stations and leading wool growers' associations. It stands out because it kills all the ticks and lice in *ONE dipping*. This essential and important advantage of Cooper's saves the costs and labor of a second dipping and avoids double handling of sheep. Leaves enough dip in fleece to kill ticks hatching out or getting on later. Protection against new infestations lasts for months. Pays dipping costs in comfort, more wool, more flesh.

**Profitable!** Improves quality of wool. Increases quantity thru tonic action of dip on skin.

**Practical!** Mixes with cold water; no heating is required. CHEAPEST OF ALL DIPS, results considered. One can, enough to make 1,500 gallons, \$26.00 at your dealer. Large package (makes 150 gallons), \$2.95 at your dealer. For men wool, better wool and lowest dipping costs, always use Cooper's Dip. It's a profitable investment. If your dealer cannot supply you, accept no substitute, order from us direct.

Write for Bulletin 246

William Cooper & Nephews, Inc., 1921 Clifton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Enough Sold  
Annually  
To Dip  
300,000,000  
Sheep

COOPER'S  
Dipping  
POWDER

## CORRIEDALE

A heavy-shearing, long-stapled breed with a real carcass. Be sure you get Corriedales, not some cross-breed which resembles this breed. Made to order for the ideal farm and range sheep.



Adaptable to All Conditions  
FOR GREATER PROFITS  
BREED CORRIEDALES!

Send today for booklet and breeder list to

FREDRIC S. HULTZ, Secretary  
AMERICAN CORRIEDALE ASS'N., INC.  
1007 Sheridan St., Laramie, Wyo.



the C.C.C. will continue to purchase domestic shorn wool from sheep or lambs delivered to the handler prior to July 1, 1946, as stated in the handlers' agreement with the C.C.C.

The Commodity Credit Corporation has been requested to give further interpretation of the order so that everyone may be clear as to its intentions.

The two programs, however, should not be confused. Relief was given in the form of a subsidy on lambs not because relief was not needed on wool, but because this method seemed to be the most logical approach at this time.

J.M.J.

### **U. N. R. R. A. To Take Domestic Wool**

It will be recalled that, at the request of the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council, Senator O'Mahoney (Wyoming) introduced an amendment to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration's Appropriation bill, which provided that \$21,000,000 of our Nation's contribution must be expended for domestic wool. In keeping with the amendment, U.N.R.R.A. has purchased \$5,000,000 of this total amount, and just recently authorized the purchase of an additional \$16,000,000 of domestic wool from Commodity

#### **CORRIEDALE INC.**

Breeders of Corriedale sheep exclusively since 1918

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More Wool      More Mutton

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The Breed that sires the best Market Lambs.  
known everywhere for QUALITY. Write the  
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***There is no substitute for quality  
... We must make fewer numbers  
produce the maximum results ...***

## **RAMBOUILLETS**

Breeding Stock For Sale At All Times.  
Special price on 700 good registered ewes,  
mixed ages, including 300 yearlings, for September delivery.

### **JOHN K. MADSEN RAMBOUILLET FARM**

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## **CUNNINGHAM SHEEP COMPANY**

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## **RAMBOUILLETS**

## **CROSSBREDS**

Our Rams this year will maintain their high standard of excellence. They have breeding, size, bone, and smooth fleece of long-staple wool.

For our inter-mountain customers we have had these rams on the range near Lyman, Wyoming, since May 9th—They are hardy, acclimated, and ready for service.

Inspection solicited

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# What Kind of Ewe Lambs Will You Have a Year From Now? DEER LODGE FARMS COMPANY - RAMS -

Will sire top quality replacement ewe lambs  
Don't buy 'em - - - RAISE 'EM!

"THE NEW RAMBOUILLET AND TARGHEE RAMS"

The top quality at the going price

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## 3 Outstanding Studs

Pen of 5 Registered  
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35 Range Rams . . . one  
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15 each.

We have been buying the finest sires and dams  
we could find, because we believe in getting the  
BEST to produce the BEST.

**George L. Beal & Sons**  
EPHRAIM, UTAH

Credit Corporation. Final approval of the purchase, it is understood, will be given by the Foreign Economic Administration.

It is anticipated that the \$16,000,000 will purchase approximately 30,000,000 pounds of grease wool, and will lower the present domestic stock pile to approximately 255,000,000 pounds, which of course, does not include the 1945 clip. The agency requires that the wool must be baled. However, Mr. Darden reports that facilities are available for the baling of the wool and that this will be no great handicap.

## Buy Bonds

### A LIMITED NUMBER OF BORDER COLLIE SHEEP DOGS FOR SALE

In these critical times of labor shortage, this dog will do the work of two men herding, gathering, driving sheep and goats!



**DIAMOND BAR RANCH**  
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**BRANDS  
MORE SHEEP  
PER GALLON**

**KEMP'S**  
*Branding Liquid*

**STAYS ON  
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BRANDS WET or DRY  
DOES NOT MAT FIBRES  
DOES NOT INJURE WOOL or HIDE**

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# Around the Range Country

Around the Range Country is the individual sheepman's section of the National Wool Grower and is open for reports of range and livestock conditions and other information or expressions of opinion on problems of interest to sheepmen generally.

The reports of conditions preceding sheepmen's letters in each state in Around the Range Country are taken from the telegraphic summaries for the week ending July 24, as published in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin, U. S. Department of Commerce, Weather Bureau.

## ARIZONA

Rains benefited ranges, extended grazing areas, and replenished tanks, but damaged cut alfalfa.

## CALIFORNIA

Harvesting grains nearing completion. Cutting good third crop of alfalfa continues. Ranges good on high elevations; feed generally sufficient at low levels. Livestock thriving.

### Rio Vista, Solano County

In the Rio Vista vicinity feed and weather conditions are good, just about normal. We run our sheep on fenced land, so have no herder or coyote problems. Butter, eggs, lamb and some other foods are in short supply here.

Our fat lambs brought \$15 a hundred-weight in comparison with \$14.50 last year, while feeders went at \$12 per hundred, or a dollar more than last year.

William R. Anderson

### Bishop, Inyo County

The weather was cold here until the middle of June and feed was not as well advanced as in previous years. At present (July 1) feed is good.

No lambs are being contracted and no sales of ewes reported. My 1945 wool was appraised at the same price level as in 1944, 36 cents a pound.

We have sufficient help and are able to get essential materials, but coyotes are causing us more trouble, because there are fewer trappers.

Henry Evans, Jr.

### Hornitos, Mariposa County

Feed and weather conditions have only been fair up to now (July 9), and are slightly below normal.

We have had some difficulty in getting cottonseed cake. There is no control work here and coyotes are more numerous.

Walter Davis

## COLORADO

Harvesting winter grains general. Spring grains filling; some harvesting. Recent precipitation improved ranges in many areas. Livestock remains good to excellent.

### La Jara, Conejos County

It has been very dry here; the grass is all right on the meadows, but otherwise it's about as it was two years ago (July 10).

Although we had snow and wind during lambing, we saved about the same percentage as in 1944. Feeder lambs

have been contracted recently at 12 cents.

My wool clip this year was appraised about the same as last year, 40 cents for the fine wool and 35 cents for the crossbred, and the fleece value was just about the same, too.

Coyotes, I believe, are not so numerous, as they did not kill as many lambs this season as in other years.

Benito Muniz

### Montrose, Montrose County

Feed on the summer range is only fair to good (July 20)—not so good as in recent previous years.

I have heard of one contract on lambs for fall delivery at \$13.25 straight, including feeders. No feeder contracts are being made. Last year contracts on fat lambs were in the range of \$13 to \$13.65 and on feeders, \$11 to \$12.

Sheepmen of this section with only a few exceptions, are very much dissatisfied with the returns on their wools this year.

Lard and sugar are hard to get; good herders, also. Coyotes are not bad here.

Frank Paxton

## QUALITY RAMBOUILLETS

Our sheep are noted for their smoothness and length of staple and this year's entries in the NATIONAL RAM SALE are outstanding. Our consignment:

- 3 stud rams
- 1 pen of 5 registered rams
- 2 pens of 5 range rams



One of our stud rams for the National Ram Sale



One of our pens of five for the Sale

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### 100 BIG, SMOOTH, YEARLING RAMS FOR SALE

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NATIONAL RAM SALE

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For Delivery in 1945

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FOR GOOD OPEN-FACED CORRIEDALES.

See My Rams at the NATIONAL RAM SALE

at North Salt Lake  
AUGUST 21 AND 22

I will Also Have Some Yearling Ewes

**J. W. MATTHEWS**

Route 1

Burley, Idaho

## IDAHO

Grains and peas on unirrigated lands in areas of north and southwest need moisture. Grain harvest beginning in lower valleys. Crops generally good. Second cutting of alfalfa beginning in early sections. Lower ranges dry.

### St. Anthony, Fremont County

Plenty of rain has made this the best spring and summer in several years. We don't have enough herders and the ones we have are old men. It seems to us that the draft is unfair to sheepmen. Coyotes are bad and only at times are we able to get ammunition. We can't get enough bacon and sugar, either.

Don't hear much comment about the returns on the 1945 wools. The boys just take it for granted that the prices are pegged, but feel that they're not fair in comparison with those of other commodities.

The lambs have not started to move yet (July 25). There won't be so many this year. While our percentage was as good as last year, there were considerably fewer ewes.

G. R. Davis

## MONTANA

Heavy wind and hailstorms did considerable damage on 17th. More rain generally needed east of Divide; crops already damaged in north-central and southeast. Winter wheat mostly good; some binder harvest starting. Corn good where sufficient rain. Cattle excellent; ranges good, except dry in north-central.

## NEVADA

Light scattered showers. Lower ranges dry; high ranges excellent. Livestock continue to gain.

## NEW MEXICO

A few scattered showers brought only local relief from drought. Spotted areas, mostly confined to higher elevations and northeast, report fairly good moisture. Many crops already lost and others need rain immediately. Ranges remain poor to fair; livestock are being fed or moved to better pasturage.

### Capitan, Lincoln County

The range situation here is very bad and will be worse unless we get some general rains soon; we've only had scattered showers as yet (July 21).

Believe the lamb crop is slightly larger than last year's; so far no contracting has been done in this section. Some disappointment has been expressed over returns on the 1945 wool clip, as in most instances prices were lower.

Our ranges are fenced, so we do not use herders and have little trouble from coyotes.

George A. Titsworth

The National Wool Grower

## OREGON

General rains in northwest facilitated control of forest fires and helped some late crops; rain light in southwest and very light in east. Harvest of winter grains advancing satisfactorily. Some spring grains mature; mostly unharvested.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

First hundred-degree temperatures of season. Grains maturing fast; some harvesting with good yields. Corn excellent growth; scattered tasseling; cultivation continues, with some laid by; still two weeks late. Pastures and ranges improved where moisture occurred.

## TEXAS

Work and harvest good progress. Too wet in portions of east and northeast; moisture ample, except in extreme south and a few counties in high plains. Corn in roasting ear stage in north. Harvest begun in south. Ranges continued to improve, but rains needed in extreme south. Livestock in good condition.

## UTAH

Precipitation light to moderate. Irrigation water supply low in Wasatch and San Juan counties; ample elsewhere. Winter wheat nearly ready to harvest. First cutting of alfalfa nearly completed. Wild hay generally good.

## Circleville, Piute County

Conditions are better here than last year, the result of a few small showers. On the higher ranges, feed is two weeks late (July 20).

Twelve cents is the basis for recent contracts for feeder lambs for fall delivery. This is one cent above last year's contract price at this time. The crop is from 10 to 15 per cent short of last year's and about 25 per cent below normal.

The return on our wool per head is about the same as last year's. The wool had a heavier shrink, but the fleeces weighed about a pound more.

Coyotes are bad, worse than last year. I have had enough ammunition up to the present time and will have until fall. We're having trouble in getting lard, honey and sugar for our camps.

Douglas Q. Cannon

## Tremonton, Box Elder County

Feed conditions since July 1 have been very good on the range, better than the last two or three years, due to June rains.

We saved about a 90 per cent lamb

crop, which is about 5 per cent under last year's. They run about the same condition as last year, which is very good. I do not know of any contracts being taken out so far in this vicinity; there never are many contracted around these parts.

I have enough herders during the summer but was very short-handed during lambing time and until I reached my summer range. I have never applied for nor received aid from government agencies in getting enough help.

The government plan for handling wool is good, but they are too slow in appraising it. I have not yet received the final returns on my wool and I sheared the last of March and loaded my wool on April 8.

We have been getting along fairly well on food supplies, although we have been short on some points at times. The sheepman usually tries to buy two or three weeks' supplies at one time, as it is hard to get to the stores often, and that sometimes causes a point shortage for foods. I would like to see this adjusted.

In thirty days after I docked my lambs this spring, I lost 12 per cent of

### WE ARE CONSIGNING

22 head of our outstanding

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Our RAMBOUILLET Rams have proved very successful breeders wherever used.

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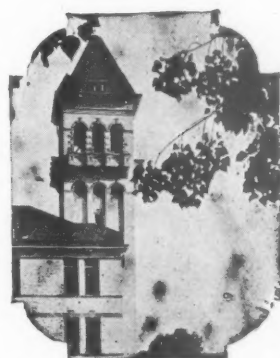
Breeders of Rambouillets . . . Experienced in producing what the sheepman needs . . . quality, service . . . rugged, sturdy rams.

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CORRIEDALE  
HAMPSHIRE  
& COLUMBIA  
Rams in the  
NATIONAL  
RAM  
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The Utah State Agricultural College

is an excellent place to get an education

Fall Registration Sept. 24, 1945

them, mostly through coyotes, but since moving to the summer range I have had fewer losses so far than for a long time. I have always poisoned my own range, but none of my neighbors did. Last year we got together and formed an association and poisoned the whole range. I think that is what has helped us so much this year.

Ammunition has been hard to get; I have never been able to get all we needed, and am short now.

I always look through the Wool Grower and get many helpful ideas from it; may it continue successfully.

Nick Chournos

## WASHINGTON

One widely scattered very light shower in east and light rain in west; locally (Seattle) heavy, aided control of forest fires. Winter wheat ripening rapidly; combining becoming general, except in late areas. Cooler weather checked burning; considerable damage shows. Irrigation water continues ample. Pastures becoming dry. Livestock mostly good.

## WYOMING

Favored crop growth and farm work, except haying delayed locally in southeast, account excess moisture. Grain harvest begun. Water holes drying in northeast.

Livestock mostly excellent; ranges still green in most of state.

## Big Horn, Sheridan County

Spring feed conditions were the best in the last four years, and the outlook for summer feed is good (July 6).

Fat lambs are being signed up here for fall delivery at 12 cents, and feeders, at 11½. This year's crop is about 5 per cent smaller than last year's. Yearling ewes, both fine wools and crossbreds, are selling at \$8 to \$10.

Chief shortages here are in concentrated feeds and labor; also need a pick-up truck badly. There's no lack of coyotes, however. Nobody is trapping them; most of the government trappers have been taken off this area.

Malcolm Moncreiffe

## Savageton, Campbell County

Mild weather, excellent feed, and an abundant supply of water sums up conditions here (July 15).

We had a favorable lambing, with ideal weather and sufficient help. The number saved is about 10 per cent below last year's, however. Feeder lambs

are being contracted at 12 cents, and sheepmen are asking \$12 for crossbred yearling ewes.

As a result of the bounty the sheepmen are paying, coyotes are decreasing. We need truck repairs and new pick-up trucks.

I haven't received the returns on my wool yet. It was well grown and appeared to be lighter in shrink than last year's.

I would like to see the wool growers' associations do all they can to prevent the importation of hides and pelts, also any frozen lamb or mutton.

D. Bozewell Moore

## Rockypoint, Campbell County

It's been dry here and the feed is shorter (July 26) than during the past three or four years. Our lambing percentage was better this year than last and recent contract prices have been 2 cents per pound better. Feeding lambs are being contracted at 12½ cents as against 10½ cents last year and crossbred whitefaced ewe lambs, at 13 to 13½ cents in comparison with 10½ last year.

Most growers feel better toward the

## Third Annual Idaho Purebred Sheep Sale

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Suffolks	Corriedales
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Inspect my offering at the 1945

NATIONAL RAM SALE

You will find my Rams:

LARGE SMOOTH OPEN FACED

The kind that meet the approval  
of the  
Western Range Man



CY YOUNG ST. ANTHONY,  
IDAHO



government wool purchase program than they did at first.

The coyote situation has been better the last six months since a slow poison campaign was started.

W. P. Parks, Jr.

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This directory is being started for the benefit of both breeder and buyer. It keeps the breeder's name before the buying public at all times and offers the prospective buyer an opportunity to choose his sheep from the stock of outstanding breeders of the West.

Don't wait any longer. Send in your listing today to the National Wool Grower, 509 Pacific National Life Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah. The charge is only \$12 for a year's listing. The asterisk after the name indicates breeder has an ad in the magazine.

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The world's largest and heaviest shearing sheep. Best for crossbreeding. World champion blood lines.

Write or Wire—  
CRANDELL'S PRIZE SHEEP Ithaca, Michigan

(Continued on page 46)

# Auxiliary Activities

## PRIZE ESSAY:

### Lamb By-Products Are Out In Front

By Joan Lloyd

This essay by Miss Lloyd, a student at the University of Utah, won the first prize in a contest conducted at that school during January, 1945, under the sponsorship of the Salt Lake Chapter of the Utah Auxiliary.

Miss Lloyd lists wool as a lamb by-product. In doing so we believe she must have in mind pulled wool and wool pelts, as wool and lamb, of course, are generally considered the major products of the sheep industry. Credit is also erroneously given to lamb producers for the new process through which sheep pelts are given the appearance of more expensive furs like beaver, mink, etc., instead of to chemical concerns and processors of pelts.

The contest, which was open to any student enrolled in home economics classes at the Utah University, was confined to the subject of lamb by-products, and Miss Lloyd brings out many interesting facts about their importance, especially during war times.

—The Editors.

ON front lines all over the world boys and girls, men and women, are fighting a valiant battle for victory and peace. Every effort has been made for the ones at home to enlist in work essential to the war effort. The producers of lamb by-products answered this call for help. So like many other industries, countries, and peoples, lamb by-products went to war!

Lamb by-products are fighting on two important fronts. One is the battle front; the other is the home front. No greater service, no greater effort has been made than by the by-products of lamb in speeding the way to victory.

On a survey of the battle fronts we have seen delicate operations being performed by skilled doctors in crude huts or tents, amid the shattering of bombs and the roaring of guns. These men, who are saving the lives of our fighting

boys, are dependent upon surgical ligatures, used in tying the blood vessels to prevent loss of blood, medical preparations of various kinds, blood serums, medicines used as drugs in preventing diseases, and important heart stimulants such as adrenalin. All these vital materials are provided by the blood, casings, and fats of the lamb.

Our boys now fighting in foreign countries with the cold winter snows surrounding them must be provided with warm clothing and sturdy shoes. Wool, the most important lamb by-product, is responsible for the warm coats, jackets, blankets, and stockings that are serving our servicemen. Leather, another by-product, is responsible for the long-wearing quality of the shoes and boots worn through mud, rain, and snow by our fighting men. Often there is a need for weatherproof glue, shoe polishers, and paints by the men in the service of our country, and the by-product industry of lamb is able to furnish them. Many of the by-products have been sent through lend-lease to comfort, feed, and clothe the stranded and starved people of Europe. All of the lamb by-products are serving faithfully in their various capacities on the front lines of battle.

Looking now on the home front, have you ever noticed, as you "window-shop" down the street in your city or town, how many times you see and admire a by-product of lamb? Do you remember that "nifty" looking tennis racket or those tennis balls that looked like "pre-war stuff?" The strings of that tennis racket and the ballcover of that tennis ball have come from the head and casings of a sheep. Have you gazed with envy at that smart-looking coat with the stunning fur trim? Today the producers of lamb have manufactured a luxurious wool material that equals in wear and beauty the top-ranking furs on the market; and they can be purchased at a lower price. Possibly that coat was trimmed with this remarkable "fur" material. In many other windows and on counters in various stores you can find numerous novelties made from the pelts of the sheep,—shoe polishers, cellophane, and musical in-

struments strung with strings made from the casings of lamb. Can you recall that attractive soft wool felt hat? Yes, felt of the finest quality is made by this by-product industry. To a woman the windows featuring cosmetics and perfumed bath soaps are of great importance. These, too, are products of the lamb industry. When you walked up to receive your diploma at college, did you know that it was made from the pelt of a lamb? Lovely flannels for trousers, dresses, pajamas, shirts, skirts, and blankets come to us from the lamb by-products. Upholstery material, rugs, yarn, hosiery, slippers, and robes are also results of the by-product industry. Even fertilizer and anti-freeze are manufactured by this industry. Many of these commodities are not available to us today in the quantities that are demanded, but, where they are needed to aid the war effort, we can gladly sacrifice our want for them because of the greater service they are performing on the warring fronts.

In a time of war when important and essential products are needed, there is a tendency to manufacture and invent new and improved materials. This is true of the lamb by-product industry. Many new and interesting articles have been a result of the efforts of experimentation under the pressure of war. Let us peer into the future and see what it can foretell. We can see that higher quality goods and articles will be produced; the amazing improvements and the inventions of new materials will be unlimited. Although the by-products of lamb have almost utilized their waste products to reach one hundred per cent, in a future of peace and victory this utilization process may reach the peak of one hundred per cent. These by-products are providing many of the essential necessities of life very seldom available in a warring world. May their fight on the home front continue to bring a hope for the future; and may their fight on the battle front save the lives of our boys and bring security, and a better world for all. As we have seen, lamb by-products are out in front in their importance to the war effort.

## Montana— Sheep Country

(Continued from page 17)

mate, shearing is an annual affair. When the bands have gone to summer range without their wool, the home ranch turns immediately to the prospect of oncoming winter and stacks its hay for feeding with concentrates.

By September or October, the sheep are home from summer range, the lambs fat and ready for market or feed lot. Most lambs go south or east to the corn belt for feeding, but approximately 300,000 in normal times go annually into the sugar beet pulp and grain feed lots in the Yellowstone, Missoula and Milk River valleys. Some range outfits with farms on these river bottoms feed their own lambs for midwinter marketing.

Since the first sheep were brought to Montana, the state's range bands have been predominantly whiteface, with much Rambouillet blood, and crossed with enough coarse-wool blood, such as Lincoln, to ward off the undesirable features of indiscriminate fine-wool

breeding. Where outfits have used blackface breeds, such as Hampshire and Suffolk, for crossbreeding, heavier lambs have made their operations profitable.

In recent years, new whiteface breeds, such as the Columbia, have gained favor as breeding stock, and the use of good crossbred bucks of whiteface breeds has long been successful. As a result many good breeders of this type of ram have built substantial businesses within Montana by producing an animal that meets a heavy local demand. Whatever breed the range operator chooses, either whiteface or blackface, he is sure of finding reliable breeding stock right in his own state, and he has made good and profitable use of it.

In choosing a breed, the Montana rancher always looks for a hardy, rugged animal that produces a heavy fleece of fine to medium wool and a good lamb that will be readily salable to midwestern farmers. His sheep must winter well and the ewes be good milk producers.

Parasites are never the problem in northern states, with cooler and drier climates, that they are in the South, but

Montana is constantly vigilant to keep down the few troublesome ones that plague the sheepman. Scab, which, curiously enough, caused the Montana Wool Growers Association to be organized, has been unknown in the state for many years. So are many other common sheep diseases, which have been eliminated and kept eliminated by the research of the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory and the Montana Livestock Sanitary Laboratory's persistent policing of livestock importations and conditions within the state. The state's few trouble areas where worms have caused diarrhea are being cleared up with phenothiazine and frequent range changes. Intestinal upsets in feed lots are giving way to new methods of feeding which cause less shock to the digestive system.

Control of predators has been much more difficult and serious to Montana growers, particularly in recent years. The coyote population has increased heavily during the war, which has taken away many young hunters and generally reduced the staffs of control agencies. The answer to the problem has been found in increased bounties, a statewide sheep license authorization for financing county cooperation with

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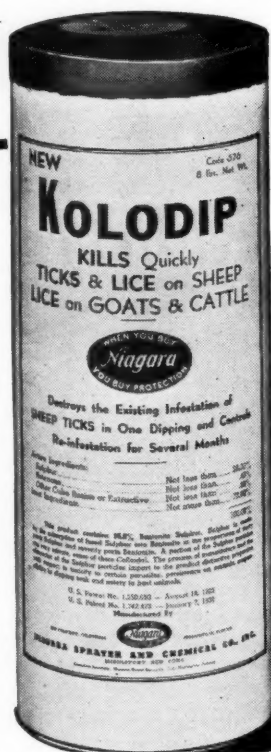
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Montana's wide plains and valleys lend themselves well to aerial hunting, and last winter these winged hunters killed 1,500 coyotes, mostly in the north-central and eastern parts of the state. This kill was accomplished without injury or serious damage to a plane despite the skill which such hunting requires. In the winter of 1943-44 a larger number of hunters killed 2,500 coyotes from the air. Poison guns and traps also have been successful.

Montana has shared with other states the shortage of skilled lambing help in recent years, the mounting labor costs and other operational expenses, and has suffered the consequent loss of sheep numbers and ranch liquidation. Those who have remained are justifiably confident of the future and are planning to meet it with better organization and improved ranching methods. Development is going on despite the war, and last year the Montana Wool Growers Association sponsored legislation which created a state wool laboratory to find out everything possible about Montana wool and to make it a better fiber. Newly formed wool pools are making it possible for small growers to sell to eastern buyers at the same prices larger growers receive. These are advancements toward a sounder industry and a better product.

Ever since January, 1883, when the Montana Wool Growers Association was formed to combat sheep scab on the range, the association has been an active factor in every forward step taken by the wool industry. Its leadership has many times transformed into effective action the will of its members seeking to correct inequalities or discrimination against sheepmen or to solve problems which affect all growers.

At the present time, the Montana Association is at its peak of membership and is establishing that membership on a permanent basis through voluntary deductions of two mills a pound from wool sold. On a sound financial basis with a permanent income and a united support of growers, the woolmen will exert in unison an even more potent force in the representation of their state and national interests.

Montana is sheep country—a country of grass, water and climate and of men who have learned to combine them to produce a quality product.

## The Origin Of Sheep

(Continued from page 19)

Barbary and Egypt. They have reddish velvety hair but are devoid of an undergarment of wool which was useless in the congenial climate of their homeland. This is the only bearded race of sheep, having in addition a drooping mane that falls below the neckline as well as long hairy fetlocks. Prior to 1900, this sheep was altered least of all by the art of domestication.

5. The Rocky Mountain sheep or bighorn sheep (*Ovis Nelsoni*) of North America was once found from Alaska to Mexico and from the great plains to the Pacific Ocean. With the advent of the white man and the repeating rifle he retreated to the protective crags of the Rockies where he abides in small clans under the protection of game wardens. Though somewhat larger he has close resemblance to the Argali from which he originated some past era before he immigrated to America over an old land bridge which spanned the Bering Sea. Both sexes of bighorns, Argali and Urial, are horned. The horns of the rams are large and spiraled on each side of the head, although those of the bighorn rams are reputedly the largest. Those of the females, in these breeds, are small and crescent-like, forming two slight angles over the back with the small ends turning to a sharp angle in front. They may be compared favorably to the horns of the Angora doe. The horns of Mouflon rams resemble the Urial, Argali and bighorns, but Mouflon ewes, like Merinos, usually have rudimentary horns or knobs that seldom penetrate the skin.

### Distinguishing Characteristics Between Wild and Tame Sheep

Some breeds of domestic sheep apparently differ less in appearance from their wild cousins than from each other—yet wild sheep have been discarded by animal breeders as inferior to man's purposes, while the other has been improved to serve man's greater needs. There are a number of distinguishing features by which wild sheep differ from domestic. Wild species are short-tailed and tame breeds have generally become long-tailed in the process of domestication. There are few exceptions, however, as a few domestic Asiatic breeds are short-tailed, and Professor James W. Wilson of South Dakota State College at Brookings has developed a breed of short-tailed sheep. Not all of his sheep breed true to the



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characteristic but the percentage of short-tailed lambs is high.

Argali, Mouflon, bighorn and others have small upright ears that are ever alert to the approach of predators and hunters. Cheviots and Leicesters probably resemble them most among domestic breeds which, as a rule, are notable for their large drooping or semi-drooping ears. Regarding the indicator value of ears, Robert Livingston, in his report to the U. S. Senate in 1809, pointed out that he believed the pendant ears of the Merinos were proof of a very ancient domestication, because wild animals carry theirs erect, and most of them have the power of moving them to the point from which the sound is derived. He concluded, with almost Darwinian philosophy, that when they cease to be their own protectors, and rely upon man both for defense and support, the organs given them with a view to these objects are gradually impaired, and the debility which results from their inaction changes their very form.

Among the wild breeds, all have an outer coating of hair and an under-coating of short crinkled wool, except the beared sheep of North Africa which grow only hair. Not all domestic breeds have been bred free of hair and present-day standards score high penalties against stud sheep that carry significant amounts of opaque hairy fibers. When, by some prehistoric accident, the felting properties of the crimped underwool of the early sheep was discovered, discriminatory premiums were placed on it and sheep from then on were bred more for wool and less for hair.

With all of man's improvisations with sheep during domestication, the undergarment of crinkley wool of the wild sheep is generally finer than that of the Spanish Merino and Rambouillet, our finest woolled breed. At least in 1885 John Muir, the famous glaciologist and naturalist, found that the underwool of bighorn sheep was considerably finer than the average Merino fleeces near San Francisco, California. The same class of fibers of the Mouflon is reputed to be even finer than that of the bighorn.

John Muir argues with classical eloquence "that wild wool was not made for man but for sheep, and that, however deficient as clothing for other animals, it is just the thing for the brave mountain-dwellers that wear it. Our wild sheep, wading in snow, roaming through bushes, and leaping among jagged storm-beaten cliffs, wears a dress so exquisitely adapted to its mountain

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life that it is always found as unruffled as a bird. Domestic flocks yield more wool per sheep than the wild, therefore it is claimed that culture has improved upon wildness; and so it has as far as sheep's dress is concerned. If every wild sheep inhabiting the Sierra were to put on tame wool, probably only a few would survive the dangers of a single season. With their fine limbs muffled and buried beneath a tangle of hairless wool, they would become short-winded and fall an easy prey to the strong mountain wolves. In descending precipices they would be thrown out of balance and killed by their taggy wool catching upon sharp points of rock. Disease would also be brought on by dirt which always finds a lodgement in tame wool, and by the draggled and water soaked condition into which it falls during stormy weather. It will be seen, therefore, that wild wool and tame wool are terms not properly comparable, nor are they in any correct sense to be considered as bearing any antagonism toward each other; they are different things, planned and accomplished for wholly different purposes."

Wild and tame sheep crossbreed and the hybrids are fertile. Minor infusions of Eurasian wild sheep into domestic breeds have gone on since the first. The bighorn rams have crossed with western range ewes. Few of these hybrids have reached maturity and little is known about their fertility.

Wool is not a distinguishing feature to sheep alone. Some breeds of goats, of which the Cashmere of Asia is an example, produce finer fleeces than the finest woolled sheep and upon occasion the fibers are crimped into symmetrical wavelets like the wool of sheep. Coarseness generally characterizes the hair and wool of goats. Quite a variety of animals are known to produce wool such as the yak of Asia, deer, elk, camel, the skunk, several species of dog and the sable—and many others are listed by Davenport as follows:

"From wild types the wild species shade off into the blue sheep of Tibet and Barbary sheep, with its wealth of long hair on its throat and legs, and its horselike tail, but standing between the sheep and goats, as the musk ox stands between the cattle and sheep. From here on are a multitude of more or less distantly related species, goats, ibex, markhor, tahr, nilgiri, goral, serow, chamois, eland, kudu, antelope, nyghau, gemsbok, gazell, springbok, puku, klipspringer, llama, alpaca, and scores



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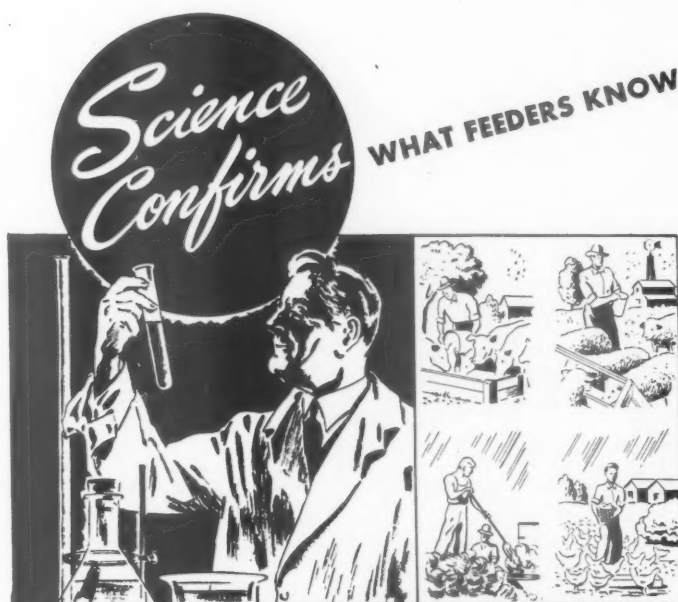
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of others down to the gnu, or wild beast with the horn of a musk ox, the head and mane of a bison, the tail of a horse, and body and legs midway between the horse and cow."

(This is the first of a series of three articles on the Origin and Domestication of Sheep by Mr. Allred, who formerly was in the sheep business in Utah, Wyoming and Nevada, and is now associated with the Soil Conservation Service at Ft. Worth, Texas.—The Editor)

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The 1945 lamb crop in the 13 western sheep states is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as being less than 2 per cent smaller than the 1944 crop, about 7 per cent smaller than the 1943 crop, and the smallest crop since 1937.

I GUESS YOU KNOW



KNOW WHAT ?



PTZ KILLS SIX DIFFERENT  
WORMS IN SHEEP

PTZ is a phenothiazine product.

PTZ is put out by Dr. Hess & Clark—it was the first phenothiazine product to be made available for widespread use.

PTZ is offered three ways for utmost versatility and convenience. These are PTZ Pellets, PTZ Powder and PTZ Pasture Mix.

PTZ is never sold in bulk—only

in branded packages, for your protection. Warning—use only as directed on this package.

PTZ removes six species of sheep roundworms, including stomach and nodular. Get this and other Dr. Hess Products for Livestock and Poultry from your Dr. Hess Dealer. PTZ Powder is \$1.25 in lb. packages, and less in quantity.

**PTZ—Phenothiazine at its best**

## SHEEP MARKING HARNESS

Enables rapid, scientific and automatic marking of large or small flocks of sheep during breeding season.

Harness contains metal slot which holds interchangeable crayons. Device is fastened to buck and marks the ewe as she is being covered. Crayons made in red, black and green, permitting change of color when size lot desired is reached. Ewes may be lambled in lots as bred, requiring only enough shelter and lambing ground and lambing crews sufficient for ewes ready to lamb. A saving in labor and money.



Prominent woolgrowers who have used this system are enthusiastic about results. We urge you to try one or more. When ordering, specify temperature. at breeding time, ZERO to 75° or 35° to 100°.

#### Prices

Harness—singly .....	\$2.50 each
Harness—12 or more.....	\$2.25 each
Crayons .....	.35 each

**Jourgensen Paint Manufacturing Co.,** Casper, Wyoming



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The National Wool Grower



Louis (Mac) McLaughlin  
Head cattle salesman

## CATTLE & SHEEP



Geo. S. (Red) Taylor  
Head sheep salesman

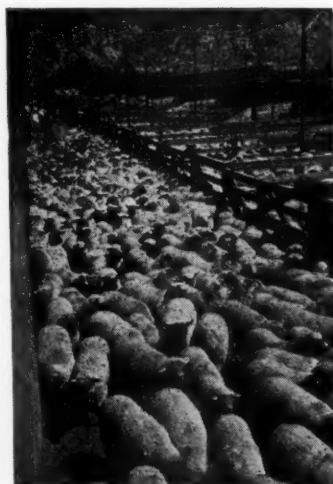
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LIVESTOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS

At these prices the FILL counts

WAGNER, GARRISON & ABBOTT  
SIOUX CITY, IOWA

## OVER TWO MILLION



Sheep and Lambs run thru  
these chutes annually



Centrally located to serve  
equally all sections of  
our country

Market competition  
unsurpassed anywhere  
results in satisfied customers

YOUR BEST MARKET

is

OGDEN

# Supplement to Lamb Program

## Sheep and Lamb Production Payment Program

Statement issued by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., on August 4, 1945:

**THE PROVISIONS.** The Commodity Credit Corporation will make payments to any person who sells sheep and lambs to legally authorized slaughterers for slaughter. These payments range by calendar periods from \$2.15 to \$3.15 per hundred pounds for heavy lambs weighing over 90 pounds; from \$1.50 to \$2.50 for medium lambs weighing 65 to 90 pounds; and \$1.00 for all other sheep which include yearlings, aged wethers, ewes, bucks, rams, and all lambs weighing less than 65 pounds.

To encourage feeding, the payments offer the highest returns on heavier lambs. The highest monthly payments are on lambs over 90 pounds during months when lambs are normally in light supply (see attached table). Eligible applicants will be paid by C.C.C. through county AAA offices.

**THE PURPOSE.** Like the beef production payment program the lamb subsidy is designed to help improve the overall meat situation by—

1. Encouraging the raising and feeding of lambs to heavier weights.
2. Creating a more normal seasonal distribution in marketing of lambs and mutton.
3. Diverting more market lambs into legitimate slaughter channels.
4. Helping producers meet increased costs without increasing consumer prices of lamb and mutton.

**THE REASON.** Profits of sheep raisers and lamb feeders have been declining because of increased operative expenses. This has caused the number of light lambs and breeding ewes sold for slaughter to be much greater than normal. As a result, the total sheep and lamb population now is the smallest in 17 years. On January 1 of this year, numbers had declined 22 per cent since the beginning of 1942.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Who are eligible to receive payment under the program for sheep or

lambs sold and delivered or slaughtered on or after August 5, 1945?

(a) Any person (except a legally authorized slaughterer) who has sold and delivered eligible sheep or lambs to a legally authorized slaughterer for slaughter, or—

(b) Any legally authorized slaughterer who has raised sheep or lambs and has slaughtered them, or—

(c) Any legally authorized slaughterer who has purchased sheep or lambs for feeding and after feeding not less than 30 days, has slaughtered them, or—

(d) Any legally authorized slaughterer who sells and delivers sheep and lambs which he has either raised or has purchased for feeding, such slaughterer having owned them for not less than 30 days previous to selling, and having sold and delivered them to another legally authorized slaughterer for slaughter.

2. If a slaughterer purchases lambs and certifies them for slaughter, can he sell any of such lambs to another slaughterer for immediate slaughter?

Yes, provided he receives a written memorandum certifying slaughter which he shall attach to the original certification. The sale must not be in violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

3. What evidence should be submitted by the seller before payment is made?

He must show whether the animals were lambs or sheep, number, total live weight of the lot, purchase price paid if he did not raise the sheep or lambs, date of delivery and name and address and license number of the legally authorized slaughterer who purchased the sheep or lambs for slaughter. The legally authorized slaughterer or his agent must certify that the sheep or lambs were purchased for slaughter.

4. What evidence is required of a legally authorized slaughterer who applies for payment on sheep or lambs which he purchased?

He must present, on purchase made on or after August 5, 1945, an agreement signed by the seller showing the date of sale, prices received, and that the sheep and lambs were not sold to him for slaughter. On purchase made prior to August 5, 1945, no agreement will be required but he must show that he had fed them at least 30 days. He must also show whether they were lambs or sheep, number, purchase price

paid, and the live weight at the time of slaughter.

5. If sheep or lambs are purchased by a slaughterer or his agent for the purpose of feeding, what certification must be furnished?

A certification in duplicate stating that a lot of lambs or sheep have been purchased for feeding, and showing the number and prices paid, should be furnished the seller or his agent. The seller or agent shall sign one copy and return it to the slaughterer or his agent for the purpose of slaughter evidence when slaughterer or his agent is making application for payment on such lot of sheep or lambs.

6. How does the eligible seller or slaughterer receive payment?

The applicant takes his certification and other evidence to the county AAA office and receives a sight draft on the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation. This draft may be cashed at any local bank.

7. Where should applications be submitted?

In the county where the farm, ranch, or feedlot (where the sheep and lambs were located during the last 30-day period prior to the time for slaughter) is considered located for the purposes of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

8. Who is a legally authorized slaughterer?

Any slaughterer who is operating under federal inspection or any slaughterer who is operating pursuant to regulations and orders of the O.P.A.

9. Must a person other than a slaughterer sell his sheep or lambs directly to a legally authorized slaughterer to obtain payment?

Yes.

10. Does each animal in a group, weighed as a single draft, have to weigh within the prescribed range to be eligible for payment?

No. The average weight is acceptable but sheep and lambs of similar weight must be grouped separately.

11. Are sheep and lambs that are sold by the head and not by weight eligible for the payment?

Yes. However, payment will not be made unless the sheep or lambs are weighed.

12. When is the sheep and lamb production payment program effective?

It covers all eligible sheep and lambs sold and delivered to a legally authorized slaughterer for slaughter during the period beginning August 5, 1945, and through June 30, 1946, and sheep and lambs slaughtered during this period.

13. Where a per cent shrink is applied to the weight of sheep or lambs, what weight shall be used in determining eligibility?

In all cases the weight used in determining eligibility must be the net weight on which settlement is made.

#### COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF PAYMENTS PER HUNDREDWEIGHT LIVEWEIGHT

for sheep and lambs, August 5, 1945, through June 30, 1946

	Lambs 65 to 90 lbs	Lambs Over 90 lbs.
August 1945	\$1.50	\$2.15
September 1945	1.50	2.15
October 1945	1.50	2.15
November 1945	1.50	2.15
December 1945	2.00	2.65
January 1946	2.00	2.65
February 1946	2.50	3.15
March 1946	2.50	3.15
April 1946	2.50	3.15
May 1946	2.00	2.65
June 1946	2.00	2.65

Payment for all other lambs and all sheep, August 5, 1945 through June 30, 1946, will be \$1.00 per hundredweight.

### Requirements For Subsidy Payments

Instructions issued by N. E. Dodd, Chief, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, to Division Directors, on August 3, 1945.

Subject: Types of Evidence Acceptable for the Lamb and Sheep Production Payment Program.

You are instructed to inform your State committees immediately that the following types of evidence will be required by the county committee as a basis for the preparation of applications for payment. However, in any case, the county committee may require such additional evidence as in its opinion is necessary to establish eligibility for payment.

#### 1. Sales by an Eligible Seller

Evidence shall consist of invoices, scale tickets, account sales, statements, or receipts signed by the buyer or his

agent showing date of sale, name and address of the legally authorized slaughterer, number of head sold, total live weight, whether they were sheep or lambs, and a signed statement from the legally authorized slaughterer or his agent stating that the lambs or sheep were purchased for slaughter. If the sheep were not raised by the seller, an additional statement showing the purchase price, the date of purchase, and the name and address of the person from whom purchased must be included. In the event lambs or sheep are purchased by an agent of a legally authorized slaughterer, the following form will be acceptable as a statement that the lambs or sheep were purchased for slaughter and should be attached to the account sales:

Place and Date  
To \_\_\_\_\_  
(Seller or Seller's Agent)  
The \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ weighing \_\_\_\_\_  
(No.) (sheep-lambs) (weight)  
purchased from the above seller at \_\_\_\_\_  
per hundredweight were \_\_\_\_\_  
(price)  
purchased for slaughter.

Legally Authorized Slaughterer  
By \_\_\_\_\_, Agent

A similar form may also be used by a slaughterer as evidence that the sheep and lambs were purchased for feeding by the authorized slaughterer. In such event the words on the form "purchased for slaughter" shall be deleted and the words "purchased for feeding" shall be substituted, and the form countersigned by the seller or his agent.

With respect only to lambs or sheep sold by a livestock marketing agency registered with the Packers and Stockyards Administration in compliance with the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921 operating upon a United States Department of Agriculture regularly posted livestock public market stockyards, a regular account sales furnished by the eligible seller which has stamped or printed on the account sales a certification substantially in the following form will be acceptable evidence:

"We have on file a certificate from the buyer or buyers of the sheep or lambs covered by this account of sales, certifying

that the said sheep or lambs were purchased for slaughter (except as otherwise shown). This certificate will be retained by us for not less than two years and will be made available for inspection to you or to representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation on request."

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission Firm

By \_\_\_\_\_

Where the slaughterer buys direct from the seller, a statement on the account sales or other type of evidence which gives the information required, that the lambs or sheep were purchased for slaughter and signed by the slaughterer, giving name and address of the slaughterer and his slaughter license number will be acceptable.

#### 2. Slaughter or Sale by an Eligible Slaughterer

Evidence shall consist of invoices, scale tickets, account purchases, slaughter sheet, receipts, certifications, or bills of lading which will show date of slaughter, date of purchase if purchased, purchase price if purchased, number of head on which application is being made, total live weight at the time of slaughter, whether sheep or lambs, and a certification countersigned by the person or his agent from whom purchased showing that the sheep or lambs were purchased for feeding. If the sheep or lambs with respect to which a payment is applied for were raised by the slaughterer, a statement to such effect signed by the applicant shall be furnished.

This information will be included in the complete instructions furnished States at a later date.

Signed by N. E. Dodd



*Ship Your Sheep to*

# OMAHA

## **THE CORNBELT MARKET**

Armour, Cudahy, Swift and Wilson slaughter thousands of lambs daily in Omaha.

All or a part of your lambs may be eligible for the \$1.50 per cwt. government subsidy if sold to a packer for slaughter.

Let your commission man sell your lambs to the best advantage in Omaha—where the competition from packers, order buyers and corn belt feeders assures you the highest market prices.

Omaha has the facilities to feed, water and handle your sheep. Demand exceeds supply.

## UNION STOCK YARDS COMPANY of OMAHA

**SUPPORT THE CENTRAL  
MARKET THAT SUPPORTS  
YOUR PRICES.**

  
President

# CHICAGO FEEDER CATTLE SHOW

October 15 and 16, 1945

***\$5,320.00 in Prizes***

Offered by the Union Stock Yard & Transit Co.  
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Angus, Hereford, and Shorthorn Breed As-  
sociations.

Judging October 15

Auction October 16

Classes for Carlots of steer and heifer calves  
and

Yearling steers and heifers



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